

**PARKER DESIGN**  
*Environmental Issues Management*

350 Townsend Street, Suite 307  
San Francisco, CA 94107

(415) 356-0881

Fax (415) 777-5442

Parkerma@aol.com

*DACA05-99-Q-0022*

Prepared for: Karole Ward  
**US Army Corps of Engineers**  
1325 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922

Prepared by: Mary Ann Parker  
**Parker Design**

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**Subject:      Community Relations Plan (CRP)**  
Camp Beale Ordnance & Explosive Clean-Up Project,  
Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program  
Yuba, and Nevada Counties, California

Reviewed/Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Celeste A. Albanez  
Public Participation Specialist  
California Environmental Protection Agency  
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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*"Early community involvement  
is vital to making cleanup of  
Federal facilities successful"*

**Final report of the Federal  
Facilities Environmental Restoration  
Dialogue Committee**

*"General Purpose:  
To foster non-discrimination  
in Federal programs that  
substantially affect human health  
or the environment"*

# I INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS STRATEGY

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is beginning its environmental restoration of the former Camp Beale focusing on ordnance and other warfare explosives that may still exist from past military operations. This Community Relations Plan (plan) is a key part of that effort, documenting community concerns about the former Camp Beale, and identifying strategies to facilitate public involvement in the activities and decisions related to its environmental restoration.

Once primarily open space and ranches, the former Camp Beale is located in both Yuba and Nevada Counties and is now undergoing more residential and commercial development, thus increasing the likelihood of finding unexploded ordnance.

In developing this plan, Corps officials met with federal, state, and local officials, property owners and organizations. The most frequent comments about the investigation expressed during those interviews were concerns about the safety of both residents and users. Property owners wanted to know about the impact of the investigation on real estate values and their ability to buy and sell property. Owners also expressed concern that the access agreements proposed by the Corps were too open-ended

and might not provide enough protection for their property. Another issue was protecting the natural habitats and creeks of the Spenceville Wildlife and Recreation Area.

In response to the community concerns described above, the Corps proposes the following objectives for the former Camp Beale community relations program:

- ★ Carry out ordnance investigation and removal as expeditiously as possible to protect public safety.
- ★ Conduct a public education program on ordnance with a special focus on safety for children.
- ★ Communicate the importance of permitting the Corps' access to land to facilitate study and cleanup of unexploded ordnance.
- ★ Provide timely notification to citizens and local agencies affected by Corps work.
- ★ Keep local public safety and environmental protection officials informed and involved in the project.
- ★ Facilitate public involvement by establishing relations with local officials, groups, and organizations, and using their established mechanisms for distributing information on the project and requesting feedback at key milestone decisions.
- ★ Address community concerns through frequent informal liaison, public meetings, and written responses to comments on proposed documents.

To implement these objectives, the Corps will employ a number of strategies through an integrated communication program, meeting frequently with the community, conducting classes for children and adults, and by using effective mechanisms already in place, such as county websites and group newsletters, and also creating a Camp Beale website, newsletters and interpretive graphics exhibits. This public outreach will be coordinated with the ordnance investigation and will be responsive to citizen concerns.

The Corps has initiated many of these strategies, such as distributing fact sheets, holding public meetings, issuing briefing materials, holding a press conference, publishing notices in the newspapers, participating in a town forum, and having numerous meetings and discussions with county officials and property owners.

The Corps, as the lead agency, is responsible for implementing the community relations program. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control serves as the regulatory agency overseeing the investigation and also as a liaison to the community. Chapter II describes in more detail the community relations program including community concerns, the Corps' objectives, strategies and implementing parties.

Other portions of this Community Relations Plan (CRP) describe the regulatory framework for the investigation (Chapter III), the historical and cultural significance of the former Camp Beale, and a profile of current county economics and demographics in Chapter IV. What is known to date about the possible ordnance locations on the former Camp Beale and the next steps for the investigation are found in Chapter V.

The Camp Beale ordnance investigation is in the beginning stages. To help identify the location and extent of ordnance in the area, the Corps has analyzed past records and aerial photographs, and communicated with individuals involved with or having knowledge of Camp Beale operations. This allows the Corps to set its priorities before beginning the field investigation. The Corps will document its findings and the various alternatives for removing the ordnance in a report that will be available for public comment. The Corps, with oversight from the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, will then remove the ordnance. Communicating with the public will be a key part of each stage of the investigation.

## II COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

In response to federal and state requirements, the Corps has prepared this community relations plan, both to document public concerns about the project and to present strategies for public participation. Already, a high level of interest in the project has been shown by both Yuba and Nevada County officials, property owners, businesses, and groups that use and want to protect the Spenceville Wildlife and Recreation Area. This chapter summarizes community concerns, and presents a comprehensive strategy to address them and also support timely implementation of the investigation.

### 2.1 Summary of Community Interviews & Concerns

The Corps has learned about community interests and concerns regarding the Camp Beale project through interviewing Nevada and Yuba County public safety officials, state, federal and county elected officials, property owners, community groups, area businesses including chambers of commerce, Sutter-Yuba Association of Realtors, the Nevada County Board of Realtors, and state managers of the Spenceville Wildlife and Recreation Area.

The Corps also obtained information through informal meetings, briefings and phone calls, participating in a Nevada County Town Forum and by conducting two open houses. The Corps hosted the first open house for the community in Marysville on September 17, 1998, to introduce the project. A second open house was held on November 17, 1998, at the Nevada County fairgrounds to discuss the need for access to the private property to conduct the investigation and the proposed voluntary access agreement between the Corps and landowners.

***Community concerns are described below and are organized by the following key issues:***

- ★ Public Health and Safety
- ★ Real Estate
- ★ Environmental Protection
- ★ Other Environmental Issues/Projects

### **Public Health and Safety**

Property owners are not sure what activities are safe on their land, or what to do if ordnance is found. One resident reported that his children found scrap metal. Owners want to know who is responsible for these problems and who is liable if someone gets hurt from unexploded ordnance. At a public meeting, some residents spoke of getting migraine headaches and that there were unexplained rashes on horses and humans. On several occasions, elected officials noted their concern for the safety of their constituents.

### **Real Estate**

As part of obtaining access agreements to conduct the investigation, the Corps has talked with over 400 landowners. Much confusion exists over what can legally be done on former Camp Beale properties. In many cases, the Federal Government recommendations for "surface use only" disclaimers and indemnity clauses on the deed transfers between 1959 and 1965 were not carried over in subsequent land transactions. Presently, some landowners believe that they cannot do any mechanized digging for homes or roads or to install utilities. Other homeowners are having problems with selling and transferring property and obtaining fed-



eral loans. In several cases, prospective buyers have cancelled their contracts or are unsure of finalizing purchase agreements. Some landowners perceive that real estate values have dropped. Some of the private pre-WWII land owners of Camp Beale, who sold land to the Department of War, are unhappy that they were not given the first opportunity to buy back their property.

Finally, property owners felt that the Corps' proposed access agreements are too vague and the two-year right of entry period is too long. They also want to know if the Corps will damage their land or improvements and whether the Corps will repair any damages that occur as a result of the investigation.

### **Environmental Protection**

At a Corps open house, some residents talked about seeing bomb craters in the Camp Beale Area. Also, some believed that the military may have dumped its wastes in nearby abandoned mines. One citizen heard about warfare materials dumped near a train station. Others questioned if chemicals, especially warfare materials, are still in the ground, particularly in the southwest boundary of the former Camp Beale near Beale AFB.

Representatives of citizen's groups spoke of the uniqueness of the Spenceville Wildlife Area; how a number of threatened species have been observed, and how the Spenceville Area is one of the few public areas in California with Blue Oak Woodland habitat. These groups are concerned over how the wildlife and natural habitats will be protected or restored during the ordnance investigation and removal.

### **Other Non-related Environmental Issues/Projects**

Some community members have been confused over the number of environmental projects going on in Nevada and Yuba Counties and have sometimes erroneously linked the Camp Beale project to them.

#### ***These projects include:***

- ★ **Beale AFB:** Some thought that the former Camp Beale is the active Beale AFB. While the two share the same name, WW II history, and in some places the same habitats and wildlife

resources, major differences exist. Beale AFB is an active military installation, and as such has an Installation Restoration Program. This program was started in 1984 to address both chemical and unexploded ordnance contamination. A number of cleanup projects, some involving groundwater and landfills, have already been completed.

- ★ **Waldo Dam:** The Yuba County Water Authority is developing a proposal to build a dam near the old town of Waldo. If such a dam is built, as currently proposed, it would flood a large part of the Spenceville Wildlife and Recreation Area, including the abandoned copper mine.
- ★ **Lava Cap Mine:** The old Spenceville Copper Mine has been confused with Lava Cap Mine, a former mine site in Nevada County, east of Grass Valley, where tailings may have contaminated surface and ground water in the area. Lava Cap Mine has been listed on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List of highly contaminated sites. The EPA is conducting the investigation and cleanup. The former Camp Beale is not on the National Priorities List, and the Corps of Engineers is conducting the investigation with oversight by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- ★ **Englebright Dam:** Cal Fed (a state-federal consortium) is considering modifying this dam to restore fish habitat. This dam is located on the Yuba River in Nevada County and is managed by the Corps of Engineers.
- ★ **Spenceville Copper Mine:** Many people have expressed concerns about the acidic wastes from the Spenceville copper mine.

### **Meetings with the Boards of Supervisors**

The Corps met with representatives of the Boards of Supervisors for both Yuba and Nevada Counties. The supervisors discussed numerous issues, the primary one being assuring public safety and getting sufficient information out to the community on unexploded ordnance risks and safety measures. They saw ordnance as an "attractive nuisance" and supported the Corps' plan to conduct safety workshops for both children and adults. They had questions on how damage claims would be processed, and concerns about possible declining property values and how some county roads cannot handle the heavy trucks that may be needed in the investiga-

tion. The supervisors wanted to ensure that counties' economies, including grazing and agriculture, would not be negatively impacted, and that the Spenceville Wildlife and Recreation Area would be protected.

## 2.2 Community Relations Objectives

To achieve its main objective of protecting public safety and the environment, and in response to the community concerns described above, the Corps proposes the following objectives for the community relations program for the former Camp Beale:

- ★ Carry out ordnance investigation and removal as expeditiously as possible to protect public safety.
- ★ Conduct a public safety education program on ordnance with a special focus on safety for children.
- ★ Communicate the importance of permitting the Corps' right of entry to facilitate study and cleanup of unexploded ordnance.
- ★ Provide timely notification to citizens and local agencies affected by the Corps work.
- ★ Keep local public safety and environmental protection officials informed and involved in the project.
- ★ Facilitate public involvement by establishing relations with local officials, groups, and organizations, and using their established mechanisms for distributing information on the project and requesting feedback at key milestone decisions.
- ★ Address community concerns through frequent informal liaison, public meetings, and written responses to comments on proposed documents.

## 2.3 Strategies/Activities

To reach these objectives, the Corps has designed a number of strategies, listed below:



**Karole Ward**  
Project Manager

**US Army Corps of Engineers**  
1325 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922



(916) 557-5379

### **Website:**

*The Corps will develop a Website describing the investigation, schedule and opportunities for interested parties to get involved in the process.*

- ★ **Public education program on ordnance and safety for both adults and children:** The Corps plans to present workshops on ordnance detection and safety at area schools. National and local experts will be invited to speak to the community. Since children often discover ordnance, reaching children effectively is a crucial part of the public education program.
- ★ **Central contact/spokesperson:** The Corps project manager for the investigation will respond directly to citizen inquiries regarding the former Camp Beale. The contact's name will be published in all newsletters, fact sheets and press releases, and posted in the information repositories. Questions about any aspect of the project may be directed to this contact.
- ★ **Website:** A Camp Beale website that describes the investigation, schedule and opportunities for interested parties to get involved will be available. The website will include a real estate section where users can locate a parcel and key it to the investigation area map. Users can e-mail comments and questions to the Corps. Both Yuba and Nevada Counties have offered to link their websites to the Camp Beale website.
- ★ **Integrated series of print materials:** A series of written materials will be developed that can be assembled or reused to respond to concerns of specific audiences and at various stages of the investigation. Examples include the fact sheets, newsletters, and exhibits described below.
- ★ **Fact sheets, status reports, and executive summaries of technical reports:** These will be issued at project milestones, to focus on a particular area under investigation, or to coincide with public availability sessions.
- ★ **Interpretive graphics exhibits:** Large-scale or table-top graphics will be used to explain the Camp Beale project, including technical issues and concepts. These exhibits can be used in presentations to groups, at public meetings, or displayed at the libraries, schools or city halls.

For More  
Information  
Call the Corp at:  
(800) 227-0951

- ★ **Newsletters:** The Corps will issue a series of newsletters as the investigation proceeds, noting opportunities for public involvement.
- ★ **Mailing list:** The Corps will develop and regularly update a comprehensive mailing list of elected officials at the city, county, state and federal levels, involved public agencies, businesses, community groups and property owners.
- ★ **Public availability meetings:** These meetings will be opportunities where community members can talk informally with the Corps and their representatives about the investigation. Sessions will be held at key milestones in the investigations. Responses at public meetings can help direct the next stages of the Corps' communication strategy.
- ★ **Information Repository:** Information repositories have been established at the Yuba County library in Marysville and the Nevada County library in Nevada City. A third repository will be established at Beale AFB. These repositories will be updated regularly and will include the CRP, fact sheets, status reports, technical summaries, site reports and general information on the restoration program. The Corps will publicize the location of the information repositories in all newsletters, fact sheets and press releases.
- ★ **Media:** At key project milestones, the Corps will publish public notices in local and regional news media like the *Union* and the *Appeal-Democrat*. The Corps can participate in local talk shows and meet with reporters and editorial boards of the area's newspapers to familiarize them with the Camp Beale project. Local publications like residential community newsletters or the classified *Penny Saver* can distribute information, and short informational videotapes can be produced for community access TV.
- ★ **Speakers Bureau:** Designated Corps officials will be available to speak on the various parts of the ordnance investigation as requested by local officials, agencies, community groups and business organizations.
- ★ **Information phone line:** The Corps will establish a toll-free telephone line that the community can call to receive recorded updates on the project. The message will include the name and number for callers to contact during business hours.

- ★ **Restoration Advisory Board:** The Corps has made presentations to the Yuba and Nevada County Boards of Supervisors describing the function of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). If there is sufficient community interest, a RAB consisting of citizen representatives and Corps staff will be formed.

It was determined that the public should be invited to participate in a RAB. A mailing about the RAB will be sent to about 1,100 property owners, community leaders and other interested persons. The letter describes the function of a RAB, and invites membership in the RAB. It included a questionnaire about the person's background and interest in restoration of the former Camp Beale, and included an application to serve on the selection committee and for the RAB itself.

If there is sufficient interest, RAB formation will begin as soon as practical. If interest in the RAB is very limited, efforts to involve the public will be limited to more frequent news mailings, and the need for a RAB will be re-evaluated in the future.

- ★ **Liaison with the community:** The Corps will maintain frequent contact with local officials, county staff, property owners and established groups--businesses, chambers of commerce, boards of realtors, environmental groups, veterans associations and recreation clubs. Such liaison will provide project updates and opportunities to learn about community interests and concerns. Where possible, the Corps will use their information distribution systems to reach the community-at-large.

- ★ **Response to Comments:** The Corps will respond in writing to comments made on the proposed Camp Beale documents released for public comment.

The Corps has already initiated many of these strategies, such as distributing fact sheets, holding public meetings, issuing briefing materials, scheduling a press conference, publishing notices in the newspapers, participating in a town forum, and having numerous meetings and discussions with county officials and property owners.

## 2.4 Site Prioritization Report

The Corps has identified the suspected locations of ordnance through reconnaissance efforts, such as observing disturbed areas on historical aerial photographs, visual inspections of the site, and consulting with individuals familiar with the property and those who have knowledge of ordnance or ground scars. This information will be used to for further investigation in the Ordnance and Explosives Evaluation and Prioritization Report (Document 4).

## 2.5 EE/CA Field Investigation

The next step is to carry out the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA). An EE/CA looks closely at small areas of the former Camp Beale, then uses statistical methods to estimate how much work is needed to remove unexploded ordnance from the entire project area. The EE/CA identifies how the Corps will evaluate the potential extent of ordnance and explosives and prepare a cost analysis of the alternatives for designing and implementing the plans to remove the ordnance.



**Karole Ward**  
Project Manager

**US Army Corps of Engineers**

1325 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922



(916) 557-5379

The EE/CA field investigation will involve intensive survey in areas identified as most likely to contain unexploded ordnance and for which rights of entry have been obtained. The field crew will geophysically investigate 238 acres, composed of 751 individual grids each 50 by 100 feet, and 72 grids 100 by 400 feet in size. Sites with evidence of metal (as shown by magnetic anomalies) will be mapped and analyzed. Sites possibly containing unexploded ordnance will be excavated and, if present, the ordnance removed and/or destroyed. Other metal fragments will also be removed as they are encountered.

During the removal, specialists using proven safe techniques will remove metallic items which could be ordnance and explosives. Although the actions are performed by specially trained individuals, any action involving ordnance and explosives is considered a safety risk and safety precautions must be taken. As a result, a voluntary evacuation plan is being prepared as part of the EE/CA work plan.

***If you have an ordnance  
souvenir or discover  
ordnance call:***

**Nevada County**  
Sheriff's Office



(530) 265-1471

**Yuba County**  
Sheriff's Office



(530) 749-7777

## 2.6 Community Safety Plan

A Camp Beale Community Safety Plan is being prepared it will describe procedures for evacuation of land and structures when excavation and removal of potential unexploded ordnance is carried out. The plan is voluntary because all aspects of this project depend on voluntary participation by the public.

When removal of potential unexploded ordnance is carried out, people and domestic animals must be safely out of the Exclusion Zone (EZ), defined as the area where a piece of explosive debris from detonation could cause injury or death. Exclusion Zones are greatly diminished by use of safety and engineering controls that absorb and limit the spread of explosive debris. When an evacuation of a property is required, affected individuals will be notified well in advance, allowing people to make arrangements for their family, livestock, and pets. Specific accommodations will be made for businesses affected by evacuations.

The Community Safety Plan will describe who needs to be evacuated and a point of contact for information on the field operations. The county sheriff's office will coordinate the contacts, both with affected individuals and with cooperating agencies. An evacuation of an area will generally take place during daylight hours of one day. Affected individuals will be able to return to their property by the end of the day.

The Community Safety Plan will be available from the Camp Beale information repositories located at the Yuba and Nevada County libraries and at Beale AFB, found on the Camp Beale website, and will be available to all interested parties from the Camp Beale project manager.

## 2.7 Implementation Responsibilities

The project manager from the Corps Sacramento District will oversee the *Community Relations Plan* implementation. Close communication among the project team will assure that timely and accurate information is provided to the community.



**Celeste Albanez**  
Public Participation Specialist

**California Environmental  
Protection Agency**  
Department of Toxic  
Substances Control

400 P Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922



(916) 322-3810

The project manager will serve as a point of contact and spokesperson for all Camp Beale program questions from the community and the media. She will ensure proper communication to the regulators, coordinating Freedom of Information Act requests and assuring the safety of the Corps employees, their contractors and the public by complying with appropriate federal, state and local regulations.

The Corps contractors will provide guidance and community relations support to the Corps, including informal liaison with the community and developing and distributing written materials like newsletters and project updates. Other responsibilities include organizing community availability meetings and establishing and maintaining an information repository and interested parties list.

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control public participation specialist is another liaison for the community, concurring on the Community Relations Plan, participating in meetings with the community and reviewing all public information written materials.

## 2.8 Project Timeline

A project schedule will be provided to the community on project web site.

## 2.9 Matrix of Responsibilities

|                                              | Site<br>Assessment | Start of<br>EE/CA | CRP<br>Final | EE/CA | Action<br>Memorandum | Removal<br>Action | Site<br>Closeout | Site<br>Control |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Establish Information Contact</i>         | ★                  |                   |              |       |                      |                   |                  |                 |
| <i>Develop Mailing List</i>                  | ★                  |                   |              |       |                      |                   |                  |                 |
| <i>Communicate with Local Officials</i>      | ★                  | ★                 | ★            | ★     | ★                    | ★                 | ★                | ★               |
| <i>Communicate with Local Groups</i>         | ★                  | ★                 | ★            | ★     | ★                    | ★                 | ★                | ★               |
| <i>Develop Newsletters &amp; Data Sheets</i> | ★                  | ★                 | ★            | ★     | ★                    | ★                 | ★                | ★               |
| <i>Public Notice &amp; Advertisements</i>    | ★                  | ★                 | ★            | ★     | ★                    | ★                 | ★                |                 |
| <i>Press Releases</i>                        | ★                  | ★                 |              | ★     | ★                    |                   | ★                |                 |
| <i>Public Availability Sessions</i>          | ★                  | ★                 |              | ★     | ★                    | ★                 | ★                |                 |
| <i>Community Interviews</i>                  | ★                  |                   |              |       |                      |                   |                  |                 |
| <i>Information Repository</i>                | ★                  |                   |              |       |                      |                   |                  |                 |
| <i>Comment Period</i>                        | As Needed          |                   |              |       |                      |                   |                  |                 |
| <i>Response to Comments</i>                  | As Needed          |                   |              |       |                      |                   |                  |                 |

**CERCLA**  
*Comprehensive Environmental  
Response, Compensation and  
Liability Act*

**SARA**  
*Superfund Amendments  
and Reauthorization Act*

**DERP**  
*Defense Environmental  
Restoration Program*

**FUDS**  
*Formerly Used Defense Site*

**NCP**  
*National Contingency Plan*

**Superfund**  
*is the popular name for  
the Federal law that governs cleanup  
of hazardous waste sites that  
may endanger the public health or the  
environment*

## III REGULATORY BACKGROUND

As the responsible federal entity, the Corps will ensure that the former Camp Beale environmental restoration is consistent with all applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies for hazardous waste cleanup. The primary ones are summarized in this section.

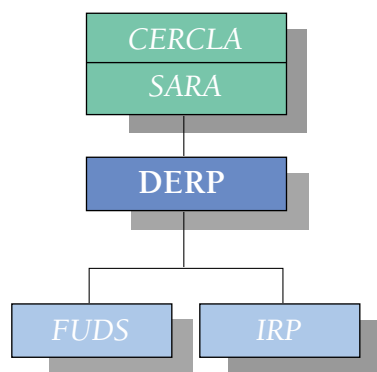
### 3.1 Hazardous Site Cleanup Laws & Regulations

Superfund is the popular name for the federal law that governs cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The law was first adopted in 1980 as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and was later amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA). SARA clarified the requirements for cleanup of Federal facilities as described below and outlined procedures for public participation. The law can be found in the 42 U.S. Code Section 9601 et seq.

Superfund created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

The National Contingency Plan (NCP) is the federal government's blueprint, detailing the guidelines and procedures, for responding under Superfund to releases and threatened releases of hazardous waste substances under CERCLA. The March 1990 NCP is the latest version and can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations Section 300 et seq.

Executive Order 12580, signed in 1987, delegated specific responsibilities assigned to the President under CERCLA/SARA to different departments and agencies, including the Department of Defense (DoD).



**Figure 1:** Regulatory structure for military environmental restoration programs

### Defense Environmental Restoration Program

Section 211 of SARA, established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), giving the DoD the authority, responsibility and funding mechanisms for environmental restoration at military facilities. These include active installations (like Beale Air Force Base under the Installation Restoration Program), and former DoD facilities (such as Camp Beale) under the Formerly used Defense Sites (FUDS) program. The DERP operates under its own statute (10 USC 2701 et seq.) but program activities are carried out consistent with CERCLA Section 120 which makes CERCLA applicable to federal facilities.

## 3.2 Formerly Used Defense Sites

A FUDS is defined as real property that was formerly owned by, leased by, possessed by, or otherwise under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense or the military branches, including organizations that predate the DoD. The objectives of the FUDS program are to reduce the risk to human health and the environment from hazardous substances, and to put into place final remedies.

#### ***There are three major FUDS program components:***

- ★ Detect, remove, and dispose of chemical warfare materials, ordnance and explosives;

- ★ Identify, investigate and clean up hazardous, toxic and radioactive contamination which are the result of DoD use of the land; and
- ★ Demolish and remove unsafe former DoD buildings and structures.

The current focus of the former Camp Beale investigation addresses the first program component, ordnance and explosives such as bombs, bullets, and rockets.

***Each FUDS project has three major phases:***

- ★ **Inventory:** This phase includes searches of real estate records to verify previous DoD ownership or usage. A preliminary assessment is made to determine site eligibility and the need for cleanup, and to estimate the severity of the problem.
- ★ **Study:** The Study phase consists of a site inspection and studies to confirm contamination, ascertain the extent of environmental damage, and determine how best to clean up the contamination.

An Engineering Evaluation (EE) will describe how the Corps will evaluate the potential extent of ordnance and explosives and prepare a Cost Analysis (CA) of the alternatives for designing and implementing the plans to remove the ordnance. An EE/CA report will document findings and be available for public comment and review by the regulatory oversight agency. An Action Memorandum will document these findings

- ★ **Removal:** This phase consists of developing the engineering design and performing the necessary action to remove the ordnance. The level of cleanup at a FUDS will take into consideration the existing land use and may consider any land uses reasonably anticipated at the time of the remedy selection.

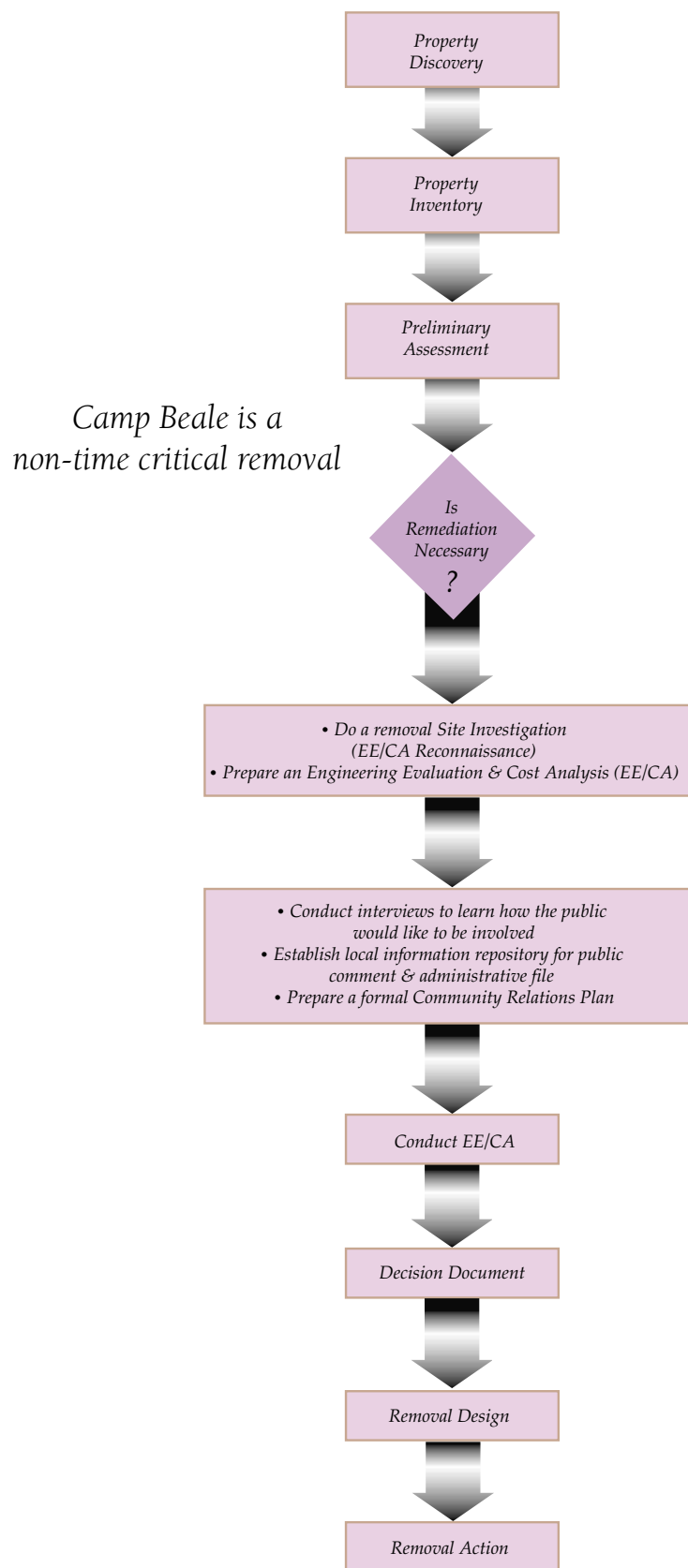
Removals are categorized into three time frames: emergency, time-critical and non-time-critical. The factors determining when an action must be initiated include the urgency and threat of release or potential release, and the severity of the release. The former Camp Beale investigation is a non-time-critical removal (see Figure 2).

*The US Army Corps of Engineers implements the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).*

*Each FUDS program has three major phases:  
Inventory  
Study  
Removal*

***Ordnance includes bombs, bullets and rockets***

*For removals a written plan is developed to involve the affected community*



**Figure 2:** Regulatory structure for non-time critical removal

### 3.3 Community Relations

Elements of a community relations program differ depending on the planning time available for remediating a site. Removal actions requiring longer than six months and full-scale remedial investigations require, at a minimum, (1) designating a spokesperson, (2) notifying affected citizens, and (3) establishing an administrative record that is available to the community, (4) community interviews, (5) a written plan to document community concerns and involve the affected community, and (6) written responses to community concerns.

The Corps is the lead agency responsible for conducting all required and appropriate public participation activities, in accordance with Superfund, the NCP, and consistent with the California Health and Safety code. This Community Relations Plan was developed according to the *DoD Management Guidance for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program*, the *Corps Project Manual for Formerly Used Defense Sites*, the *USEPA Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*, and the *CAL EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control Public Participation Policy and Procedures Manual*.

## IV COMMUNITY PROFILE

The former Camp Beale is rich in physical beauty, cultural resources and history. It was close to the epicenter of the California Gold Rush and was a one-time centerpiece of California agriculture. It was also a key part of West Coast military operations in World War II, and in recent decades, served as a base for several Air Force Commands.

*The former Camp Beale  
totals 64,000 acres and excludes the  
current Beale Air Force Base*

Figure 3 is a map showing the boundaries of the former Camp Beale, located in Yuba and Nevada Counties. At its most extensive, Camp Beale totaled 87,076 acres, which is much larger than the current Beale AFB. The former Camp Beale project boundary starts at Beale AFB's eastern boundary and runs east through the Yuba County line and into Nevada County as far as Indian Springs and McCourtney Roads. This northern project boundary roughly parallels Highway 20. The southern boundary runs eastward from Camp Far West Reservoir.

### 4.1 Geography

Camp Beale's topography consists of low hills and gently rolling country west of the Sierra Nevada. Soils range from silty sand to silty gravel. Wind and rain erode these soils, particularly in the lower Sierra Nevada region. Soil is thin, if it exists at all, and solid rock formations often protrude from the grass-covered surface. The area generally consists of Blue Oak Woodland, Annual Grassland and Valley Foothill Riparian habitats.



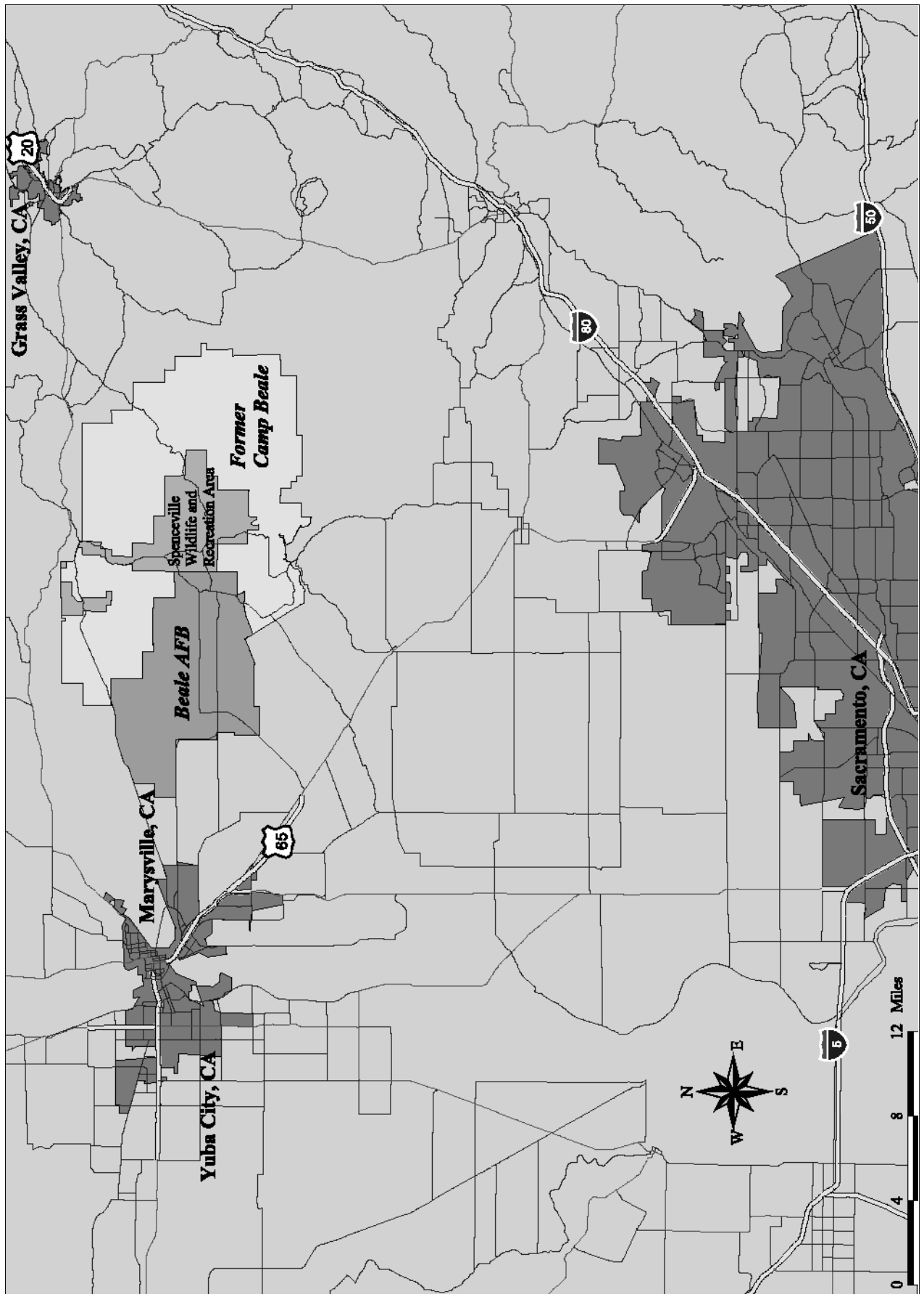


Figure 3: Area Map

Dry Creek and Rock Creek are tributaries of the Bear River, and drain the eastern two-thirds of Camp Beale. Several smaller seasonal streams drain the western third. The Reeds Creek and Hutchinson Creek begin in the hilly lands along the northern boundary and flow westerly across the gently sloping valley plains during the winter and spring months.

*Dry Creek & Rock Creek  
mostly flow year-round*

The Camp Beale area has a Mediterranean climate which normally has a rainy season that begins in October and continues through April. The average annual rainfall is 29.33 inches (Smartville, CA); the summers are typically hot and dry.

## 4.2 History

### **Native American**

*By 1833, over 75% of  
California's Native American  
population had died from  
diseases introduced by the  
Europeans.*

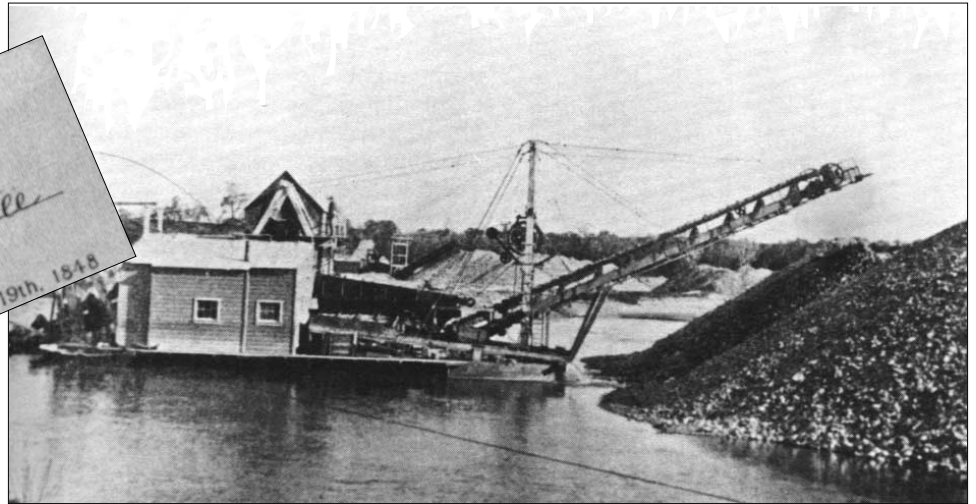
The Nisenan or Southern Maidu tribes first inhabited the Camp Beale area along Dry Creek and in four camps in the Penn Valley Area, now Bridgeport, Lake Wildwood, Mooney Flat and Indian Springs. As hunters and gatherers, the Maidu shot deer, caught fish and gathered acorns, wild roots, vegetables, grasses and insects.

Spanish explorers entered the Sacramento Valley starting in 1806. By 1833, over 75% of California's Native American population had died from diseases introduced by the Europeans. In a July 1881 treaty, 10 Nisenan tribes traded the rights to 200 square miles of land that included their homes and sacred ancestral grounds to the U.S. government for assorted tools and animals.

### **Gold Rush Era**

The former Camp Beale was part of a land grant from the Mexican government to John Sutter. Sutter sold the land to wagon train pioneers who made farms and cattle ranches along the Feather, Yuba and Bear Rivers. Johnson's ranch (now Camp Far West Preserve) in Yuba County was the first settlement in California that could be reached along the Emigrant/Donner Trail.

Gold was discovered in 1848, drawing into the State huge numbers of fortune seekers, creating and destroying towns and altering the ecology of the area. In 1848, gold was first discovered in the Camp Beale area in 1848 at Rose's Bar on the Yuba River. The Albion Ravine produced the most gold in the area. In 1848, California's European population was 14,000. It increased to 100,000 the next year and by 1852 California residents totaled 223,000.



*Risdon gold dredge working inland, Oroville*



**Westward Advance 1849-1860**

*In the 1860s-1890s,  
the region's "gold" was found  
in agriculture*

Mining practices had a profound effect on the Sierra foothills. Gold panners quickly exploited all the surface gold in rivers and streams and turned to building shafts and tunnels to mine the hidden gold. They built stamp mills to crush rocks to powder, recovering the gold by flushing with water or adding mercury.

Starting in 1854, hydraulic mining washed away hillsides in the continuing search for gold. The resulting sediments buried smaller camps downstream. In 1862 and 1865, floods covered rich farmlands with mining wastes, resulting in a State of California court decision to prohibit the dumping of mining wastes into state waters.

### **Rise of Agriculture**

Marysville, named after a Donner Party survivor, was the site of the first California agricultural fair in 1853. During that time, 17,000 acres were farmed. Farmers in the region first successfully shipped high quality wheat to England in 1861. Agriculture came to replace gold as the most

## Beale Chronology

### 1942

*Col A.D. Cowley, the first  
post commander, arrives  
at Beale*

*13th Armored Division  
special staff arrives*

*Camp Beale activated*

### 1943

*Beale Lake opens as  
swimming pool*

*Gov. Earl Warren christens the 13th Armored  
Division as "California's  
Own."*

*The 13th Armored Division  
leaves Beale for Europe*

### 1944

*The prisoner-of-war  
compound opens*

*The 81st Infantry  
"Wildcat" Division trains  
at Beale, then leaves for the  
Pacific*

### 1947

*Camp Beale placed on  
Surplus list*

*War Assets Administration  
assumes custody of Camp  
Beale and sells most of its  
buildings*

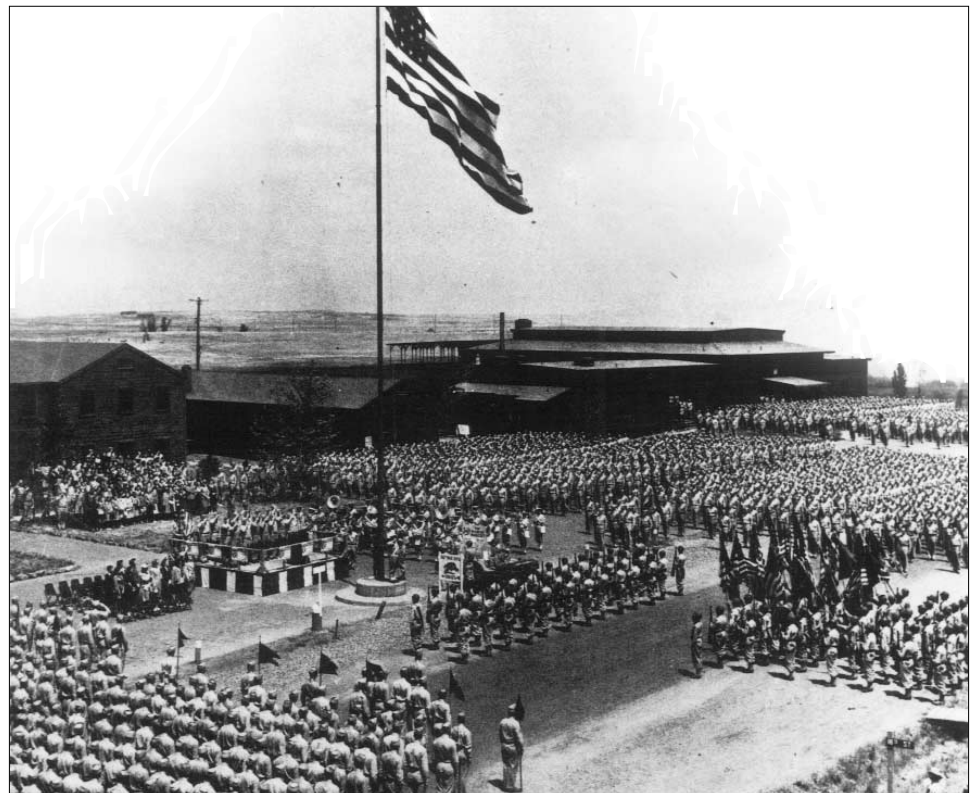
### 1948

*War Assets Administration  
certifies Beale's 86,000  
acres to the Farm Credit  
Administration for resale*

valuable commodity in the area. Vineyards and orchards grew along the Bear River. Canneries were built nearby and Marysville initially was a major inland port exporting farm goods. Major shipping eventually ceased due to mining debris accumulation in the rivers and to water diversion. After 1880, only agriculture, ranches and a few small communities dominated the Camp Beale region.

## World War II

In 1940, the Camp Beale area consisted of grassland and rolling hills and the abandoned mining town of Spenceville. Then Marysville City officials encouraged the Department of War to establish a military facility in the area. The U.S. government purchased 87,000 acres in 1942 for a training post for the 13th Armored Division, the only unit of its kind to be entirely trained in California. Camp Beale also held training facilities for the 81st and 96th Infantry Division, a 1,000-bed hospital and a prisoner of war camp. Dredge materials from the area's abandoned gold mines were used to build streets at the Camp.



*Troop review, Camp Beale*

*Beale transferred to Air Training Command and renamed Beale Bombing and Gunnery Range*

### **1949**

*Original property owners sign 10-year lease for 53,500 acres on Beale, with "first right of refusal" if government revoked the lease to sell the property*

### **1951**

*2275th Air Base Squadron (later group) activated at Beale Bombing and Gunnery Range for logistical support*

*Beale transferred to the Continental Air Command, and Special Category Army with the Air Force (SCARAF) engineers began rebuilding the base*

*General Order 77 named Beale Air Force Base*

### **1955**

*SCARAF and Air Force troops respond to Marysville's call for help to save city during flood*

### **1956**

*Beale transferred to the strategic Air Command. The 4126th Air Base Squadron activates and replaces the 2275th Air Base Group*

### **1957**

*Ground-breaking ceremonies for new runway*

### **1959**

*First ten families move into family housing*

*The federal government auctions 40,592 acres considered excess*

*Source:  
From the Stone Age  
to the Space Age:  
a History of Camp Beale  
by Coy F. Cross II*



*On parade, Camp Beale*

As a complete training environment, Camp Beale had tank maneuvers, mortar and rifle ranges, a bombardier-navigator training and chemical warfare classes. During WWII Camp Beale had 60,000 personnel.

In 1948, Camp Beale became Beale Air Force Base (AFB), its mission to train bombardier-navigators in radar techniques. The Base established 6 bombing ranges of 1,200 acres each. The U.S. Navy also used Beale AFB for training. From 1951 on, Beale trained navigation engineers and ran an Air Base Defense School. These additional activities led to rehabilitation of existing Base facilities and construction of rifle, mortar, demolition and machine gun ranges. In 1958 the first runway was operational.

One year later, the installation stopped being used as a bombing range and the U.S. Government declared portions of Camp Beale/Beale AFB as excess, eventually transferring out 60,805 acres (see Figure 4). On December 21, 1959, 40,592 acres on the eastern side of the Base were sold at auction. An additional 11,213 acres was transferred to the State of California between 1962 and 1964, and now comprise the Spenceville Wildlife Management and Recreation Area. In 1964-1965, another 9,000 acres were sold at auction. In deeds for the former Camp Beale property, the Federal Government recommended that the property have surface use only.

## 4.3 Local Economy & Government

### Yuba County

Yuba County was named after the Yuba River by Captain John Sutter for the Indian village Yubu where the Yuba and Feather Rivers met. The Spanish explorers also claimed that the area was named after uvas, the Spanish word for grapes.

*By 2020, Yuba County's population will almost double*

*Beale AFB is one of Yuba County's largest employers*

*Hall Stocker is the Yuba County District Supervisor for the former Camp Beale*

Yuba County encompasses 403,490 acres. According to the U.S. Census in 1996, Yuba County was home to 60,500 people. The largest cities, Marysville and Wheatland, had respective populations of 12,550 and 1,960. The median household income in 1989 was \$21,523. Single-family homes comprised almost two-thirds of all County housing. About 81% percent of Yuba County population was classified as white; 10.3% was classified as Asian; 4.3 were classified as black and 3.2 as American Indian, Eskimo and Aleuts. Hispanic persons comprised 14.5% and in the U.S. census data, Hispanics may be part of any race.

The California's Department of Finance projects that Yuba County will grow to a population of 109,000 population in 2020. The Yuba Metropolitan Area, with 71 square miles, is California's largest economic enterprise zone providing low cost loans and other financial incentives to encourage business development.

The County claimed a 1996 agricultural output of \$13.6 million. Its leading commodities were rice, fruit and nuts. Beale Air Force Base is one of the largest employers in Yuba County with 3,442 military employees and 1,360 civilian employees. Health care services were the next largest employer category, followed by government (school districts, California Department of Transportation, and Yuba County). The County's unemployment was 14.6% in 1996. In 1995, Yuba County had 13,564 students in its K-12 public schools; in that same year, 32% of the County's high school graduates went on to enroll in California colleges.

Yuba County is governed by a County Board of Supervisors with five district elected officials. The former Camp Beale falls in the 5th District whose 1999 Supervisor is Hal Stocker.

*Small businesses  
lead Nevada County's  
economy*

*Elizabeth Martin  
is the Nevada County  
Supervisor for the former  
Camp Beale*

## **Nevada County**

Nevada County's charm is its rural character and the sense that each resident lives in or near a small town. With great diversity in elevation, the County climbs from the Sacramento Valley at 300 feet to the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains at 9,143 feet.

Nevada County consists of 612,900 acres, and was home to 87,000 people in 1996. Its chief cities are Truckee (population of 11,450) and Grass Valley (population 9,350). In 1995, it had a civilian labor force of 41,850 and an unemployment rate of 7.3%. Nevada County is one of the fastest-growing California counties, with the population expected to reach 139,500 by the year 2010.

Top employment is in trades and services, primarily through small businesses. The County is also home to timber manufacturers and a number of high tech industries. Nevada County's 1996 agricultural production was \$6.6 million. Its three top crops by value were cattle and calves, pasture and range, and wine and grapes. The median household income in 1989 was \$32,200.

Single-family dwellings comprise over three-fourths of Nevada County's housing. In 1996, 97.5% of the population was classified as white, 2% as black, 1.2 % as American Indian, Eskimo, aleut and 1.1% as Asian and Pacific Islander Hispanic persons numbered 5.4% and in census data may be part of any race). There are 14,858 students in the County's K-12 schools; in 1990, the average adult in Nevada County had 13.8 years of education.

The Nevada County Board of Supervisors has five district-elected officials. The former Camp Beale falls in the Fourth District with Elizabeth Martin as the District 4 Supervisor in 1999.

For both counties, the former Camp Beale area is located in the second Congressional District with Wally Herger serving as U.S. Representative in 1999. For California state government, the area lies in the Third Assembly District (Sam Aanestad is the representative in 1999) and the First Senatorial District with Tim Leslie as the State Senator in 1999.

350  
*cultural resources sites are  
recorded for the former  
Camp Beale*

*Marysville's  
Bok Kai parade is oldest  
ongoing parade in California*

## 4.4 Cultural Resources

The rivers and creeks that drain the former Camp Beale define community life and issues for today's residents and visitors almost as much as they did for the Maidu tribes and Gold Rush pioneers. Waterways support agriculture, wildlife habitat, viticulture, and outdoor recreation such as hiking, boating, fishing, hunting and golfing. Englebright and Ellis Lakes are popular regional destinations. The former Camp Beale's thousand-year human history is mirrored in the nearly 350 cultural resources sites recorded in the California Historical Resources Information System, a finding that is particularly significant since only 25% of the area has been surveyed.

The former Camp Beale is dotted with small towns -- stable communities with some families holding land for over 50 years. Retirement communities are populated by former workers from the adjacent Beale Air Force Base and other military bases. The area's history and small town atmosphere are reinforced by such traditional events as county fairs, gold panning and the oldest California parade held each year in Marysville to honor the Chinese water god Bok Kai. Issues that dominate the political arena include sufficient water supply, increased residential and commercial growth, land preservation, protecting and enhancing wildlife and historical areas, and flood control.

### **Spenceville Wildlife and Recreation Area**

With 11,213 acres, the Spenceville Wildlife and Recreation Area is a key resource in the former Camp Beale area. Located 19 miles east of Marysville, this State land stretches 4.5 miles west to east, and 10 miles



north to south. It contains 16.5 miles of significant streams, 40 reservoirs and 24 springs. Dry Creek bisects the Wildlife Area east to west and is the only permanent stream in the area.

*Spenceville users enjoy  
hiking, fishing hunting and  
horseback riding*

*Estimated 238 wildlife  
species in Spenceville*

*16.5 miles  
of significant streams in the  
Spenceville Wildlife and  
Recreational Area*



**Bald Eagle**

Considerable evidence exists of prehistoric sites, and illegal digging of artifacts has occurred. Native Americans lived along Dry Creek at a location which later became Spenceville. It was established in 1850s, and served as a productive copper mining town. Settlers placer mined for gold and numerous exploratory mining shafts are still evident today.

Hikers and equestrians frequent the area. Also, archery, dog field training, hunting, fishing, and camping occur under permits at various times throughout the year. Leases allow cattle grazing.

The number of wildlife species at the Spenceville Wildlife and Recreation Area, both permanent and seasonal, are estimated to be: 42 mammals, 160 birds, 12 reptiles, 4 amphibians, and 20 fishes. Chinook salmon and steelhead have successfully navigated a ladder on the Dry Creek dam to Spenceville's deep pools, finding excellent habitat for spawning.

Four state and/or federally listed endangered or threatened species have been seen or are believed to exist in the Wildlife Area. These are:

- ★ Bald Eagle (CA Endangered)
- ★ Willow Flycatcher (CA Endangered)
- ★ California Black Rail (CA Threatened)
- ★ Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (Federal Threatened)

Twenty California Species of Special Concern could potentially exist in the Spenceville Area including 17 bird species, 2 bat species and the western pond turtle. No formal plant survey has been done but several sensitive plants could be growing in the area.

***If you find ordnance:***  
*Never touch, remove or disturb  
any ordnance or suspected  
ordnance items.*

*Mark the area so it can be  
found later.*

*Report ordnance to the  
sheriff's office.*

***Yuba County:***  
*Sheriff's Office  
(530) 749-7777*

***Nevada County:***  
*Sheriff's Office  
(530) 265-1471*

## V SITE PROFILE

This Chapter summarizes what is known to date about the potential locations for unexploded warfare materials on the former Camp Beale, based on a 1993 records search and ordnance finds over the last 40 years. The Corps considers this information somewhat dated and sketchy, and is currently conducting a more in-depth analysis as described in Section 5.2, Next Steps in the Investigation.

### 5.1 Focus of Investigation

The military training activities that occurred at the former Camp Beale may pose a safety risk to present landowners and users. In 1998, the Corps began an in-depth investigation focused on unexploded ordnance and other explosive wastes that may remain from past military operations.

#### Ordnance

Ordnance are weapons (or munitions), together with their ammunition and equipment. Explosive ordnance may be found in almost any location where defense activities took place. The majority of ordnance that has been found was manufactured between 1914 and 1953. The age of ordnance does not necessarily reduce its danger: Civil War ordnance being found can be just as deadly now as it was the day it was made.

*For safety reasons,  
ordnance issues are  
dealt with first*



*Ordnance: Weapons of all kinds including, bombs, artillery projectiles rockets and other munitions; military chemicals, bulk explosives, pyrotechnics; explosive waste, boosters, fuses.*

Military munitions are designed to be safe during storage, handling and transportation. The fuze used with munitions also has built-in safety features to preclude arming until employment. It is not until after the munitions have been employed and failed to function totally or in part that they become unexploded ordnance (UXO). As UXO age, they get more sensitive to heat, touch and shadows. Hundreds of sites with potential unexploded ordnance exist across the nation.

Unexploded ordnance may include bombs, shells, artillery, mortar, aircraft cannons, tank-fired projectiles, dispensed munitions, submunitions, rockets, guided missiles, grenades, general demolition materials, bulk explosives, pyrotechnics, torpedoes, mines, and small arms ammunition.

11x17 map

figure 4

Most of what is known to date about the extent of unexploded ordnance at the former Camp Beale is based on a 1993 Corps of Engineers *Archives Search Reports: Findings and Conclusions and Recommendations for Camp Beale and Beale Air Force Base*. These reports, based on a records search and site visit, made some preliminary findings and were the documentation for funding the former Camp Beale investigation. Further study of historic aerial photographs and interviews resulted in the Ordnance and Explosive Evaluation and Prioritization Report, which ranked areas of suspected ordnance for further study.

### **Where Ordnance has been Found**

The Corps' 1993 archives search confirmed the existence and use of ordnance and explosives and noted the highest potential for finding ordnance was in former bombing ranges, maneuver areas and peripheries of target ranges (See Figure 4).

Records also indicated only isolated findings of ordnance at the former Camp Beale over the past 20-30 years. In 1993, 40 mm projectiles were found, reported to the county emergency services and removed by the Beale AFB Explosive Ordnance team without incident. To date no chemical warfare material has been found.

The 1993 report noted that the former Camp Beale was taking on higher levels of use including residential communities, so the potential of spotting or uncovering hidden ordnance is increasing. The report recommended the following:

- ★ Increase public awareness. Educate the public, especially children, on how to respond to sightings of unexploded ordnance and chemical warfare materials. At a minimum, this outreach effort should include a warning to land owners of the possible dangers that exist on their land and what actions should be taken if they see suspected materials.
- ★ "Surface use only" recommendation should remain on land titles.
- ★ Consider conducting additional clearances on land that moves to higher levels of use that might require mechanized digging (construction of homes, roads, and utilities).

## 5.2 Next Steps in the Investigation

The Corps, as the responsible federal entity, will ensure that the former Camp Beale ordnance investigation is in substantial compliance with all applicable federal, state, local laws, regulations and policies. Because of its past military activities, Camp Beale is considered a Formerly Used Defense site (FUDS). As described in Chapter II, Regulatory Background, a FUDS project follows three phases: Inventory; Study, and Removal.

- ★ The Inventory phase included searches of real estate records to verify previous DoD ownership or usage. A preliminary assessment was made to determine site eligibility and the need for cleanup and to estimate the severity of the problem. This phase is complete.
- ★ The Study phase consists of a site inspection and studies to confirm contamination and the extent of environmental damage and how best to clean up the contamination. This phase is currently in progress.

An Engineering Evaluation (EE) will describe how the Corps will evaluate the potential extent of ordnance and explosives and prepare a Cost Analysis (CA) of the alternatives for designing and implementing the plans to remove the ordnance. An EE/CA report will document the findings and be available for public comment and review by the regulatory oversight agency.

- ★ The removal phase consists of the engineering design and the necessary action to remove ordnance.

The 1993 Archives Search Report was the inventory/preliminary assessment of Camp Beale; the investigation is now in the study phase. The Corps is seeking rights of entry from over one thousand property owners to conduct the investigation. At the same time, the Army Corps of Engineers Huntsville Office and its contractor are conducting a Site Reconnaissance by reviewing existing data and records, interviewing individuals who may have knowledge of past activities, analyzing aerial photos and conducting a non-intrusive site walk-over. The Ordnance and

Explosive Evaluation and Prioritization Report, prepared in July 1999, summarizes these findings. It notes the areas with the highest potential risk to current and future owners and users from unexploded ordnance.

The Corps plans to issue an EE/CA report in 2001. Removal activities should be completed by 2009.

*Camp Beale Ordnance & Explosive Cleanup Project*  
**EVACUATION PLAN**  
*Yuba & Nevada Counties, California*

DRAFT, September, 1999



Prepared for:  
**US Army Corps of Engineers**  
Sacramento District

Prepared by:  
**PARKER DESIGN**

Text Preparation:  
Barbara Malloch Leitner



# 1 INTRODUCTION

The former Camp Beale is an area comprising 62,550 acres in Yuba and Nevada Counties, California that is situated about 10 miles east of Marysville. This area was in use by the Department of Defense from 1940 to the mid-1960s, when it was returned to private ownership. During its use as Camp Beale, it was used for divisional training, chemical warfare classes, repackaging of chemical warfare material, and bombardier-navigator training. Army weapons associated with the rifle, mortar, demolition and machine gun ranges included: light, medium and heavy tanks; self-propelled anti-tank guns; 37 mm anti-aircraft guns; 105 mm and 155 mm artillery projectiles, and 81 mm and 42-inch mortars. Available information does not confirm the use of any chemical agents at the former Camp Beale <sup>1</sup>.

Figure 1 shows the location of the former Camp Beale in relation to the current Beale Air Force Base, and the location of target, artillery ranges and training areas used during the operation of the former Camp Beale.

When the former Camp Beale was declared excess land and was to be sold, the Army swept a number of target areas using trucks (where terrain permitted) and on foot to search for unexploded ordnance (UXO) on the land surface. Nearly 500 potentially explosive items were recovered, over two-thirds of them small spotting charges <sup>1</sup>. "Surface use only" deed restrictions were recorded as the land was sold, but were dropped in subsequent transactions. Meanwhile, a number of homes have been built in this area, and the overall level of human activity is much higher than it was nearly 40 years ago when the land was sold.

Under the Formerly Used Defense Sites program, the Corps of Engineers has been asked to review the hazards associated with unexploded ordnance at the former Camp Beale. The Corps has prepared an archives search report <sup>(2)</sup>, and an evaluation and prioritization of areas with historic use of explosives and ordnance <sup>1</sup>. The Corps is now preparing a Work Plan for its Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) to characterize

the nature, location and concentration of ordnance and explosives, evaluate its potential risk, identify and analyze reasonable risk management alternatives, provide a record of the process for use in final decision-making.

Based on the results of the surface clearance in the 1950s, it is likely that the majority of metal encountered as part of this investigation will be inert, and only a small proportion will contain explosives of any kind. Since the former Camp Beale today remains lightly populated, it is probable that most unexploded ordnance detonations will not be in close proximity to inhabited structures. However, this plan will set forth procedures for both routine and emergency evacuation to assure public safety in all foreseeable situations.

## 2 PURPOSE

This Evacuation Plan has been developed to establish procedures to protect the public, reduce property loss, and minimize the disturbance to the community during the field investigation for Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) at the former Camp Beale in Yuba and Nevada Counties, California. The Evacuation Plan provides a structured, defined process for ensuring that EE/CA field operations at the project site do not create risks to the safety of individuals within the vicinity of the project actions, and minimize personal and financial impact.

Although this plan sets forth procedures and responsibilities in the event of an evacuation, the plan will be reviewed and refined, if needed, as the field investigation progresses. Some unknown factors are how much potential unexploded ordnance will be encountered, how often evacuations will be needed, and how work can be scheduled most conveniently for officials, landowners, and residents (see Section 5J).

### 3 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

This Evacuation Plan is a required element in the EE/CA Work Plan, currently under preparation by Earth Tech, the Corps' contractor for the EE/CA field investigation. The Work Plan will describe the location and methods used to search for unexploded ordnance, as well as methods used to remove metal fragments and to remove and/or detonate ordnance. The Work Plan will include a Health and Safety element for the field investigation crew.

Emergency Plans are already in place for Nevada County and Yuba County <sup>4,5</sup>. This Evacuation Plan will be consistent with these existing county-wide plans by following the same notification procedures, and coordinating with the same county agencies. Most evacuations are expected to occur as part of the EE/CA investigation will consist of only one or two residences at a time. As a result, the procedures described here will be simpler than for the larger-scale events contemplated in the County Emergency Plans.

### 4 POTENTIAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE

Since the former Camp Beale was used for divisional training, chemical warfare classes, repackaging of chemical warfare material, and bombardier-navigator training, various types of ordnance were used and may still be present. The Ordnance and Explosive Evaluation and Prioritization study for the former Camp Beale <sup>1</sup> identified those areas most likely to have UXO. Not all of the items listed are expected to be present in any single location. Available information does not confirm the use of any chemical agents at the former Camp Beale <sup>1</sup>.

Safe distances from potentially explosive items are determined on the basis of mass and velocity of shrapnel from an exploding explosive item,

as well as site characteristics. These distances define the "Exclusion Zone" (EZ), the area within which a piece of explosive debris propelled by detonation is likely to cause injury or death. Specific EZ distances are usually calculated on a project-by-project basis, and have not yet been determined for this project. To make detonations safe for field investigators as well as others, exclusion zone distances are limited by the installation of engineering controls, such as sandbags and aluminum sheds placed over the UXO during excavation.

Metal fragments detected during the field investigation are typically picked up and carried away. UXO may be removed for detonation elsewhere, but often is detonated in place. All individuals in the proximity of identified UXO must be evacuated to a distance exceeding the EZ until removal or detonation has taken place. Under no circumstances will intrusive actions be performed without first ensuring successful evacuation of occupied structures within the EZ.


## 5 PROCESS FOR EVACUATION

### A Point of Contact

The Corps point of contact is Karole Ward, Project Manager for the former Camp Beale Project. All questions concerning the EE/CA field investigation, including evacuations, should be directed to her.



**Karole Ward**  
Project Manager

**US Army Corps of Engineers**  
1325 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922  
  
(916) 557-5379

The Yuba and Nevada County, the primary point of contact is the sheriff's office. The sheriff's office in the appropriate county will be notified for all scheduled evacuations. In the event of an emergency, including the discovery of potential unexploded ordnance by residents, the sheriff's office should be contacted as well.

***If you find ordnance:***  
*Never touch, remove or disturb  
any ordnance or suspected  
ordnance items.*

*Mark the area so it can be  
found later.*

*Report ordnance to the  
sheriff's office.*

***Yuba County:***  
*Sheriff's Office  
(530) 741-6331*

***Nevada County:***  
*Sheriff's Office  
(530) 265-1471*

## B Emergency Versus Scheduled Evacuation

Buried UXO does not represent an urgent threat, since it is stable as long as it remains undisturbed. Excavations, and therefore potential evacuations, will be scheduled as routine actions. An emergency evacuation would be required only if UXO were detected on the surface near an occupied building.

## C Notification

The Corps Project Manager will notify the sheriff's office at least six days before a planned evacuation. The sheriff's office will notify the other appropriate County agency representatives.

### ***At a minimum, these include:***

- ★ Fire Department
- ★ Office of Emergency Services
- ★ Ambulance service

### ***If road closures are required, the following will be notified:***

- ★ California Highway Patrol
- ★ County Department of Public Works

The sheriff's office will coordinate with these two agencies to determine what personnel and materials (roadblocks, signage) are needed for road closure.

The sheriff's office has sole responsibility for notifying occupants of upcoming evacuations. For scheduled removal/detonation, the sheriff will notify the occupants of buildings or residences within the EZ in writing and no less than five days prior to the evacuation. The notice will provide the phone number of the sheriff's office, as well as the Corps information number. A sample notice is provided in Appendix 1.

Under special circumstances, an evacuated household may require special assistance through the Social Services Department or Animal Control. The sheriff's office will contact Animal Control if needed. The Social

Services Department numbers will be listed on the evacuation notice.

In the unlikely event of an emergency evacuation, the Corps Huntsville safety specialist on-site may assume the duties of the Corps Project Manager in notifying the sheriff's office if the Corps Project Manager is unavailable.

On the day of the evacuation, the sheriff's office will send a representative to assure that the evacuation is complete. If any resident refuses to evacuate, the sheriff's representative will attempt to persuade the resident to leave.

## C Businesses

Few if any businesses are expected to be affected by evacuations as a part of the EE/CA investigation. However, if evacuation of a business site is required, the Project Manager will discuss the most convenient timing for an evacuation so that it minimizes its impact on the business.

## D Media Communication

After the sheriff's Department and the affected residents and businesses are notified, a press release shall be distributed to local newspaper and radio outlets giving general information about the scheduled evacuation and about the EE/CA investigation.

## E Period of Evacuation

Evacuation of a single location will typically not exceed eight continuous hours. Evacuation will not begin before 8:00 AM and shall not extend beyond 5:00 PM, except under emergency conditions. The evacuation requirement will coincide with a typical workday schedule for affected residences, and "closed for business" hours for affected businesses to the greatest extent practicable. The evacuation will be as brief as possible to

minimize impact to the community. The evacuation notice will request that the affected individuals provide a contact telephone number at their waiting area so that they may be informed when the work is complete and they may return.

## F Routes of Evacuation

To achieve the evacuation, individuals may use any public road or conveyance, assuming that the transportation route is not closed for other purposes. Public areas within an active EZ will be physically blocked and manned by security personnel.

## G Waiting Areas

For one-day evacuations such as those planned as part of the EE/CA field investigation, it is anticipated that most people would simply spend the time away from their home engaged in other activities such as school, business, or errands. Others might prefer to wait at the home of a friend or relative nearby. Under these circumstances, no special provision for a waiting area is required.

Individuals with special needs, such as infirm individuals, persons caring for infants, or persons with other disabilities may require a waiting area with special characteristics. If an individual is notified of a routine evacuation and needs a special waiting area, they should contact the County Social Services Department.

- ★ Nevada County (530) 265-1340
- ★ Yuba County (530) 749-6311

Some individuals subject to evacuation may choose to leave their pets at their home. Pets may also be taken to a home or other private waiting area. If this is not possible, pets may be taken to a kennel or similar site for temporary boarding.

*The Corps Manual on Formerly Used Defense Sites states that Corps funds may be used to pay for reasonable expenses incurred by residents who are relocated during OEW removal activities <sup>6</sup>.*

## H Damage to Structures or Other Property

It is anticipated that protective measures will be taken to avoid damage to structures, fences, utility poles, roads, and other improvements. However, if damage occurs as a result of the investigation, the Corps will reimburse reasonable costs for repairs.

## I Road Closures and Interruption of Other Services

If an EZ includes a road, the closure may be handled by the California Highway Patrol, or, by agreement, the sheriff's office, or the County Department of Public Works. The sheriff's office will be the first point of contact to ascertain whether additional assistance is required by the other agencies.

Road closures occasionally interrupt other services, such as mail or package delivery, meter reading, or sanitary waste pickup. Most service providers have standard methods for handling such interruptions, such as attempting the service again the next day. Since the evacuations are expected to last only one day at any one site, it is assumed that no special provisions will be required for this possible situation.

## J Coordination Among Cooperating Agencies

At the time this plan is being prepared, it is not known how much of a burden EE/CA evacuations will place on county agencies, volunteer fire crews, and others. As a result, the Corps Project Manager will communicate regularly with the agencies providing services to find out how evacuations can be handled to minimize their impact on county services and the public generally. After the first evacuation and every six months during the EE/CA field investigation, the Corps Project Manager will contact the agencies providing services, especially the sheriff's offices, to review the evacuations and solicit suggestions for improvements. If suggestions can-



not be incorporated without conferring with other affected agencies, the Corps Project Manager may call a meeting to secure concurrence among agencies providing assistance during evacuations. This evacuation plan may be updated if revisions to it are substantial.

## 4 References

- <sup>1</sup> Zapata Engineering. 1999. *Ordnance and Explosive Evaluation and Prioritization, Former Camp Beale, California*. Prepared for U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville. Contract No. DACA87-95-D-0026.
- <sup>2</sup> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1993. *1993 Archives Search Report Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations: Camp Beale and Beale Air Force Base*. Site Nos. J09CA076600 and J09CA0113600.
- <sup>3</sup> Earth Tech. 1999. *Work Task Proposal, Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Former Camp Beale, Yuba and Nevada Counties, California*. Contract No. DACA87-95-D-0017, Task Order 27. Prepared for U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, AL.
- <sup>4</sup> Nevada County Office of Emergency Services. 1997. *Nevada County Operational Area Emergency Action Plan*. Nevada County Office of Emergency Services, Nevada City, CA.
- <sup>5</sup> Yuba County Office of Emergency Services. 1998. *County of Yuba SEMS Multihazard Functional Plan*. Yuba County Office of Emergency Services, Yuba City, CA.
- <sup>6</sup> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1993. *Formerly Used Defense Sites Manual*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.

## Evacuation Plan

# APPENDIX 1 SAMPLE EVACUATION NOTICE

Dear Resident:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting a field investigation for unexploded ordnance in portions of the former Camp Beale area. When metal that could be unexploded ordnance is detected, we must remove it to assure public safety. Most metal we find is not explosive, but consists of ordnance fragments or ordinary metal waste left by soldiers during their training activities.

A metal object has been detected near your home or other structure. Since the metal object cannot be identified without closer examination, which may require excavation. There is a small chance that it may be unexploded ordnance, and that we may need to detonate it in place. As a result, we must ask that you evacuate your building.

This investigation is being carried out by experts in unexploded ordnance, and is being supervised by the Corps' Huntsville Office, which specializes in ordnance safety. Every effort will be made to avoid damage to property and harm to people. Your cooperation is essential to making this a safe operation.

The evacuation is scheduled for \_\_\_\_\_ (date) during \_\_\_\_\_(time).

Please make arrangements for all persons and pets (if desired) to be out of the building during this period. We anticipate that you may be able to spend the day at a place of work, at school, or at the home of a friend or relative. Reasonable costs incurred as a result of the evacuation will be reimbursed by the Corps. A reimbursement form is attached.

If you provide a telephone number where you may be reached, we will notify you if the work is completed early. You may provide this information by returning the prepaid postcard provided, or by calling the sheriff's office at the number provided below.

You may not be able to return to your home for the full evacuation period, so please be sure to take with you any medications, clothing, work materials or other necessities.

If you have special needs, such as illness, mobility limitations, are caring for a newborn or handicapped individual, or have special transportation needs, please contact the County Social Services Department

★ Nevada County (530) 265-1340

★ Yuba County (530) 749-6311

The Corps Project Manager for the Former Camp Beale is Karole Ward. If you would like more information about the project and field investigation, please call her at 916-557-5379.

We regret this inconvenience, but hope that the result of increased safety and security for you and your neighbors is welcome.

On the morning of the evacuation, we will arrive at your home between 7:30 and 8:00 AM to assure that the evacuation is complete. Please call my office at the number below if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

***For Yuba County:***

Sheriff's Office  
(530) 741-6331

***For Nevada County:***

Sheriff's Office  
(530) 265-1471

## REQUEST FOR REIMBURSEMENT

The following expenses are above and beyond my normal daily expenses and are the result of the evacuation of my home/business. The evacuation was part of the Corps field investigation of the former Camp Beale for unexploded ordnance.

*Copies of these expense receipts must be attached.*

| Amount | Purpose |
|--------|---------|
| _____  | _____   |
| _____  | _____   |
| _____  | _____   |
| _____  | _____   |
| _____  | _____   |
| _____  | _____   |
| _____  | _____   |
| _____  | _____   |
| _____  | _____   |
| _____  | _____   |
| TOTAL: | _____   |

Expense reimbursement requests should be submitted to:

Karole Ward, Project Manager, Former Camp Beale Project  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
1325 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
  
(916) 557-5379

RETURN CARD TO SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR  
CONTACT NUMBER DURING EVACUATION

During my scheduled evacuation on \_\_\_\_\_ (date), I would like to be notified when the evacuation is complete and I can return to my home. I can be reached at \_\_\_\_\_ (telephone number) during the evacuation period.

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

## Evacuation Plan

# APPENDIX 2 LIST OF CONTACTS FOR EVACUATIONS

### *Sheriffs Department*

★ Nevada County Sheriff's Office  
530-265-1471

★ Yuba County Sheriff's Department  
(530) 749-7777

### *Office of Emergency Services*

★ Nevada County Office of Emergency Services  
(530)265-7139

★ Yuba County Office of Emergency Services  
(530)749-7520

### *Department of Social Services*

★ Nevada County (530) 265-1340

★ Yuba County (530) 749-6311





# APPENDIX **A** FUDS Contacts for the former Camp Beale

Jerry Vincent, Senior Program Manager, FUDS  
**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**  
**Sacramento District**  
1325 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922  
Phone: (916) 557-7452  
Fax: (916) 557-7865

Karole Ward, Project Manager  
**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**  
**Sacramento District**  
1325 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922  
Phone: (916) 557-5379  
Fax: (916) 557-7865

William Sargent, Project Manager  
**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville**  
P.O. Box 1600  
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-4301  
Phone: (256) 895-1562

David Price, Project Manager  
**CA Environmental Protection Agency**  
**Department of Toxic Substances Control**  
Northern California Region, Site Mitigation Branch  
Office of Military Facilities  
10151 Croydon Way, Suite 3  
Sacramento, CA 95827-2106  
Phone: (916) 255-3607  
Fax: (916) 255-3734

Celest Albanez, Public Participation Specialist  
**CA Environmental Protection Agency**  
**Department of Toxic Substances Control**  
Northern California Region  
400 P Street  
Sacramento, CA 95827-2106  
Phone: (916) 322-3810



# Team Chart

## APPENDIX C Key Contacts

Sam Aanestad, Assemblyman  
**California State Assembly**  
350 Crown Point Circle, Suite 150  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Cheryl Belcher, Executive Director  
**Nevada County Land Trust**  
P. O. Box 2088  
Nevada City, CA 95959

Julie Carville  
**Friends of Spenceville**  
P. O. Box 2088  
Wheatland, CA 95692

Tom Coburn  
**Office of Emergency Services, County of Nevada**  
12548 Loma Rica Drive  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Jane Cook  
**Beale Air Force Base**  
9RW/HO  
17851 16th. Street Suite 100  
Beale AFB. CA 95903

Karen Cox, Conservation Chair  
**Sierra Club, Sierra Nevada Group**  
P. O. Box 1042  
Nevada City, CA 95959

Dick Dickerson, Assemblyman  
**California State Assembly**  
State Capitol  
P. O. Box 942849  
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001

Jan Christofferson Dunstan, County Administrator  
**Office of the County Administrator**  
Yuba County Courthouse  
215 5th. Street  
Marysville, CA 95901

Dianne Feinstein, Senator  
**U.S. Senate**  
525 Market Street, Suite 3670  
San Francisco, CA 94105

Wally Herger, Congressman  
**U.S. House of Representatives**  
55 Independence Circle #104  
Chico, CA 95973

Tim Leslie  
**California State Senate**  
1200 Melody Lane, Suite 110  
Roseville, CA 95678

Skip Lusk, Executive Officer  
**Nevada Board of Realtors**  
336 Crown Point Circle  
Grass Valley, CA 95945-9089

James P. Manning, Director  
**Community Development Department, County of Yuba**  
938 14th. Street  
Marysville, CA 95901

Elizabeth Martin, Supervisor  
**Nevada County Board of Supervisors**  
Eric Rood Administrative Center  
950 Maidu Avenue  
Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Judy Morris, Executive Officer  
**Sutter-Yuba Association of Realtors, Inc**  
1558 Starr Drive  
Yuba City, CA 95992

**Nevada County Board of Supervisors**  
Eric Rood Administrative Center  
950 Maidu Avenue  
Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Patricia J. Perkins, Senior Wildlife Biologist  
**California Department of Fish and Game**  
1701 Nimbus Road  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Karry Przepiorski, Planner  
**Department of Planning, County of Nevada**  
Eric Rood Administrative Center  
950 Maidu Avenue  
Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Kelly Purdum  
**Yuba County Office of Emergency Service**  
215 5th. Street  
Marysville, CA 95901

Leela Rai  
**Yuba Sutter Chamber of Commerce**  
P. O. Box 1429  
Marysville, CA 95901

**South Yuba River Citizens League**  
P. O. Box 841  
Nevada City, CA 95959

Hal Stocker, Supervisor  
**Yuba County Board of Supervisors**  
215 5th. Street  
Marysville, CA 95901

Ron Truck  
**Penn Valley Chamber of Commerce**  
10532 Spenceville Road  
Penn Valley, CA

**Two Rivers Historical Preservation Association**  
630 D Street  
Marysville, CA 95901

Pat Ward, Staff Analyst  
**Nevada County Board of Supervisors**  
Eric Rood Administrative Center  
950 Maidu Avenue  
Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

# APPENDIX D List of Officials, Organizations, and Community Members Interviewed

Tom Bohigian  
Senator Barbara Boxer staffer

Jeff Cain  
Resident

Cindy Cara  
Resident

Julie Carville  
Resident (Friends of Spenceville)

Carolyn Chainey-Davis  
Resident (California Native Plant Society)

Mark Chainey  
Resident (Audobon Representative/Friends of Spenceville/Nevada County Land Trust)

Tom Coburn  
Office of Emergency Services, County of Nevada

Janet Cohen  
Resident

Jane Cook  
Beale Air Force Base

Karen Cox  
Conservation Chair, Sierra Club, Sierra Nevada Group

Jim Dal Bon, Chief Appraiser  
Nevada County Assessor

Sam Dardick, Supervisor  
Nevada County Board of Supervisors

Jan Christofferson Dunstan  
County County Administrator

Cheri Fry, Legislative Aide for Assemblyman Sam Aanestad  
California State Assembly

Jim Gaither  
Resident (Nature Conservancy)

Richard Goodwin  
Resident

Dawn Heatlie  
Resident

Wally Herger, Congressman  
U.S. House of Representatives

Debra Hughes  
Resident

Jim Hurley  
Sierra Club, Sierra Nevada Group

Cindy Fowler  
Resident

William & Ruth Laughlin  
Residents

Susan List, Legislative Aide for Assemblyman Sam Aanestad  
California State Assembly

Fred Louder  
Resident

Dick Loveall  
Marysville Unified School District

Skip Lusk  
Executive Officer, Nevada Board of Realtors

James P. Manning  
Community Development Department, County of Yuba

Elizabeth Martin  
Nevada County Board of Supervisors

Justin Matheson,  
Legislative Assistant for Assemblyman Dick Dickerson  
California State Assembly

Judy Morris, Executive Officer  
Sutter-Yuba Association of Realtors, Inc

Chris D. Norem  
Field Representative for Senator Dianne Feinstein

Patricia J. Perkins, Senior Wildlife Biologist  
California Department of Fish and Game

Kathleen Petersen  
Resident

Karry Przepiorski, Planner  
Department of Planning, County of Nevada

Kelly Purdum  
Yuba County Office of Public Service

Leela Rai  
Yuba Sutter Chamber of Commerce

Glen Sewell  
Vice Superintendent, Wheatland High School

Bill Simmons  
Chair Yuba Board of Supervisors

Floyd Smithson  
Pendola Development

Hal Stocker  
Yuba Board of Supervisors

Marsha Sylvester-Jose  
Association of Yuba Sutter Board of Realtors

Ron Truck  
Penn Valley Chamber of Commerce

Peter Van Zant, Supervisor  
Nevada County Board of Supervisors

Patrick J. Ward, Staff Analyst  
Nevada County Board of Supervisors

Richard Whitecomb  
Resident

Marie Wolf  
Resident



# Camp Beale

Ordnance & Explosive Clean-up Project

US Army Corps of Engineers  
Sacramento District

1325 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922  
(916) 557-5379  
Fax (916) 557-7843

## Interview Questions for Meetings with Officials

The former Camp Beale has been approved for ordnance investigation and restoration by the Department of Defense under their Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program. As a result, the US Army Corps of Engineers has contracted for a Community Relations Plan to be developed to determine how best to keep the public involved in the restoration process.

1. Do you think the public is knowledgeable about the history of Camp Beale?

☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all

2. Is your agency/organization involved with the former Camp Beale?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If so in what way? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Are you familiar with the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program for the former Camp Beale?

☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all

4. Does the community have an understanding of environmental and public safety issues at Camp Beale?

☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all

5. Has your office been receiving inquiries or complaints about this project?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If so what are they? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What type of information does your office want on the project?

☐ Executive Summaries ☐ Fact Sheets ☐ Technical Documents  
☐ Briefings ☐ Newsletters

7. How can the Corps better provide you or your organization with information?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Does your organization have methods for distributing information to the public?

☐ Website ☐ Newsletter ☐ Board of Directors meetings ☐ Other

If other, please explain \_\_\_\_\_

9. Would you be willing to distribute information for us?

☐ Yes ☐ No

10. What is the best way to communicate with this community?

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_





## Interview Questions for Residents

*The former Camp Beale has been approved for ordnance investigation and clean-up by the Department of Defense under their Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program. As a result, the US Army Corps of Engineers has contracted for a Community Relations Plan to be developed to determine how best to keep the community involved in the restoration process.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Date of interview \_\_\_\_\_

1. Are you familiar with the history of Camp Beale?

☐ Very

☐ Somewhat

☐ Not at all

2. Are you familiar with the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program?

☐ Very

☐ Somewhat

☐ Not at all

3. What is your level of interest in environmental issues at the former Camp Beale?

☐ Very

☐ Somewhat

☐ Not at all

4. Can you or any member of your family identify ordnance?

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. Do you or any member of your family know what procedures should be followed when ordnance has been located?

☐ Yes

☐ No

6. Do you or your family use Spenceville Wildlife Recreational Area??

☐ Yes

☐ No

If so, for what types of activities? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Are you experienced in reviewing technical documents ?

☐ Very

☐ Somewhat

☐ Not at all

8. What is your preferred method for receiving information?

- ☐ Workshops      ☐ Newsletters      ☐ Public Meetings      ☐ Fact Sheets  
☐ Technical Reports      ☐ Web Site      ☐ Display in public area  
☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 

9. What kind of information do you want?

- ☐ History      ☐ Safety      ☐ Property Use      ☐ Ordnance  
☐ Schedule      ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 

10. Do you have access to the internet?

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

11. Have you participated in environmental activities.?

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

If so, in what are they?

---

---

12. Do you know of any individuals who have been involved or worked at Beale?

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

13. What are your current concerns about how Army activities effected Camp Beale?

---

---

14. Have you had any problems with your property attributed to ordnance?

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

If so what are they?

---

15. Do you have plans to sell property that is part of the investigation in the next five years?

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

16. Have you agreed to a rights of entry?

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

If not, what was the primary reason?

---

17. Were you aware of the disclosure statements when you bought the property?

☐ Yes

☐ No

18. Have you been in contact with any government (City, State, Federal) or regulatory officials regarding ordinance at Camp Beale?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If so, in what capacity?

---

---

19. Were the government or regulatory officials responsive to your needs?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If so, how?

---

---

20. What additional groups or individuals should be contacted to whom you think could contribute to the community interviews?

---

---

21. Do you know what a restoration advisory board (RAB) is?

☐ Yes

☐ No

22. Do you think the community would support a RAB?

☐ Yes

☐ No

For immediate response while the Public Involvement Response Plan is being developed direct questions and concerns to:

Karole Ward, Technical Manager

US Army Corps of Engineers, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95814-2922



(916) 557-5379

Fax (916) 557-7865

## APPENDIX F Glossary of Terms

**Archives Search Report:** Information compiled during the preliminary stages of site investigation. The report is based on information obtained through historical research at various archives and records-holding facilities, interviews with persons associated with the site or its operations, and the collection of numerous previously completed investigations and reports on the site.

**Buffer zone:** Surrounds the impact area (where targets are fired upon). The buffer zone is not intentionally fired on but may include some unexploded ordnance.

**Cleanup:** Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment.

**Comprehensive Environmental response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA):** Commonly known as Superfund, gives authorities the ability to respond to releases of hazardous substances from sites that may endanger public health, the environment or welfare

**Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP):** Established in 1984, this program promotes and coordinates efforts for the evaluation and cleanup of contamination at Department of Defense facilities.

**Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS):** A comprehensive Department of Defense program to identify, assess and remediate hazardous waste sites at abandoned DoD installations. The FUDS program focuses on inactive sites or those that the DoD owned at the time of contamination and have subsequently been sold.

**Hazardous Substances:** Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.

**Impact Area.** The impact area contains the targets that are fired upon and thus pose the greatest potential safety risk because of the concentration of military munitions employed.

**Information Repository:** A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents on a site cleanup. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a library, city hall or public school.

**Military Range.** Any land mass or water body that is or was used for conducting training, research, development, testing or evaluation of military munitions or explosives.

**National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP):** The Federal Regulations that guide the CERCLA or Superfund programs.

**Ordnance:** Weapons of all kinds including, bombs, artillery projectiles rockets and other munitions; military chemicals, bulk explosives, chemical warfare agents, pyrotechnics; explosive waste, boosters, fuses.

**Community Relations Plan:** A formal plan for community relations activities at hazardous waste sites. The plan is designed to ensure citizen opportunities for public involvement at the site.

**Release:** The accidental or deliberate emission of contaminants into the environment.

**Remediation/Removal:** The application of containment or decontamination technologies to eliminate existing public hazards or to render the property acceptable for conditional or unconditional uses.

**Site Investigation (SI):** Physical inspection of a site that may include limited soil and water sampling.

**Superfund:** The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA):** Amendments to CERCLA that clarified many public participation questions and required federal facility compliance with CERCLA.

## APPENDIX G Whom to Call

*If you have an ordnance souvenir or discover ordnance call:*

**Nevada County**

Sheriff's Office  
(530) 265-1471

**Yuba County**

Sheriff's Office  
(530) 749-7777

**USACE Senior Program Manager**

Jerry Vincent  
(916) 557-7803

**USACE Project Manager**

Karole Ward  
(916) 557-5379

# APPENDIX H Information Repositories & Meeting Locations

Barbara Lawson

**Yuba County Library**

303 2nd Street

Marysville, CA

(530) 741-6241

Hours: 10:00am-8:00 pm, Monday, Wednesday

12:00am-4:00 pm, Saturday

Closed Friday and Sunday

Mary Ann Trygg, Branch Librarian

**Nevada County Library**

980 Helling Way

Nevada City, CA

(530) 265-7050

Hours: 10:00 am-8:00 pm, Monday, Thursday

10:00am-6:00 pm, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday

(Closed Sun.)

Janet Parker

**Beale AFB Library**

17849 16th Sreet

Beale AFB, CA 95903-1611

(530) 634-2314

Hours: 10:00am-8:00 pm, Monday through Thursday

10:00am-4:00pm, Friday and Saturday

(Closed Sunday)

# APPENDIX I Media List

**KSCH-TV 58** (PSA' s only)  
PO Box 2258  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741  
(916) 635-5858  
Fax (916) 635-9251

**KVIE-TV** (PSA' s only)  
PO Box 6  
Sacramento, CA 95812-0006  
(916) 929-5843  
Fax 929-7215

**KCMY-TV 29**  
1029 K St. Ste. 23  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 442-641

**Associated Press**  
925 L St., Ste. 320  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 448-9555  
Fax (916) 446-2756

**Colusa Sun-Herald**  
PO Box 809  
Colusa, CA 95932  
(530) 458-2121  
Fax (530) 458-5711

**Corning Daily Observer**  
PO Box 558  
Corning, CA 96021  
(530) 824-5464

**Davis Enterprise**  
PO Box 1470  
Davis, CA 95617  
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Fax (916) 756-6707

**Downieville Messenger**  
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Downieville, CA 95936-0395  
(530) 289-3262

**Folsom Telegraph**  
825 Sutter Street  
Folsom, CA 95630  
(916) 985-2581

**Gridley Herald**  
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Fax (530) 846-4519

**Mountain Democrat**  
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Placerville, CA 95667  
(530) 622-1255  
Fax (530) 622-7894

**The News-Ledger**  
PO Box 463  
W. Sacramento, CA 95961  
(916) 371-8030  
Fax (916) 446-1130

**Placer Herald**  
5903 Sunset Blvd., Ste. B  
Rocklin, CA 95677  
(530) 624-9713  
Fax (530) 624-7469

**The Valley Voice**  
PO Box 967  
Penn Valley, CA 95946  
(530) 432-4935  
Fax (530) 273-1854

**Red Bluff Daily News**  
PO Box 220  
Red Bluff, CA 96080  
(530) 527-2151  
Fax (530) 527-3719

**Redding Record-Searchlight**  
1101 Twin View Blvd.  
Redding, CA 96003  
(530) 243-2424  
Fax (530) 222-7212

**Roseville Press-Tribune**  
188 Cirby Way  
Roseville, CA 95678-6420  
(916) 786-6500  
Fax (916) 783-1183

**San Francisco Chronicle**  
901 Mission Street  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
(415) 777-1111  
Fax (415) 777-7131

**The Orion**  
California State University  
Chico, CA 95929  
(530) 895-5751



**Willows Journal**  
PO Box 731  
Willows, CA 95929  
(530) 834-5411

**Winters Express**  
PO Box 730  
Winters, CA 95694-0608  
(530) 795-4551

**Woodland Democrat**  
PO Box 730  
Woodland, CA 95695  
(530) 662-5421

**Valley Post**  
2265 N Street  
Anderson, CA 96007  
(530) 365-2797

**KAHI-AM**  
1230 High Street, Ste. 120  
Auburn, CA 95603  
(530) 885-5636  
Fax (530) 885-0166

**KFMF-FM**  
1459 Humbolt Rd., Ste. D  
Chico, CA 95928  
(530) 343-8461  
Fax (530) 343-0243

**KHSL-AM**  
3490 Silverbell Road  
Chico, CA 95928  
(530) 893-8926  
Fax (530) 342-2405

**KPAY-AM/KPAY-FM**  
2654 Cramer Lane  
Chico, CA 95928  
(530) 345-0021  
Fax (530) 345-1060

**KUMR-FM**  
325 Spring St, Box 1327  
Nevada City, CA 95959  
(530) 265-9073

**KAER-FM**  
1440 Ethan Way, Ste. 200  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
(916) 929-5325  
Fax (916) 646-6864

**KRAK-FM/KRAK-AM**  
1436 Auburn Blvd.  
Sacramento, CA 95815  
(916) 923-9220/923-9200/923-9230  
Fax (916) 923-6566

**KRXQ-FM**  
5301 Madison Ave., Ste. 402  
Sacramento, CA 95841  
(916) 334-7777

**KXPR-FM**  
California State University  
3416 American River Dr., Ste. B  
Sacramento, CA 95864  
(916) 485-5977  
Fax (916) 487-3348

# APPENDIX J References

***The documents listed below were used in preparing the Public Involvement and Response Plan for the former Camp Beale.***

Beale AFB, California. Coy F. Cross II. 9th Reconnaissance Wing History Office. 1998. *From the Stone Age to the Space Age: a History of Beale AFB.*

Beale AFB, California. 9th Reconnaissance Wing History Office. 1998. *History of the 9th Reconnaissance Wing. 1 May 1949 to 31 December 1998.*

California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substance Control. 1994. *Public Participation Policy and Procedures Manual.* Publication EO-94-002-PP and updates.

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EarthTech 1999. Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis Workplan, Former Camp Beale, Yuba and Nevada Counties, CA

Hagwood Jr. Joseph J. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District. 1976, *The California Debris Commission: A History.*

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Jackson, J. H. Editor. 1959 *Gold Rush Album.* Bonanza Books. NY, NY.

Nevada County Website. 1999

Pringle, William J.B. 1991. *Commander's Guide to Environmental Management.* U.S. Army Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Louis District. *1993 Archives Search Report Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations: Camp Beale and Beale Air Force Base.* Site Nos. J09CA076600 & J09CA0113600. October.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1998. *Environmental Restoration at Formerly Used Defense Sites.* October.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1996. *Formerly Owned Defense Sites Program Manual.* July.

U.S. Department of Defense. 1998. *Management Guidance for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program*

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Publication *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* EPA/540/R-92/009. 1992. Washington D.C.

350 Townsend Street, Suite 307  
San Francisco, CA 94107

(415) 356-0881

Fax (415) 777-5442

Parkerma@aol.com

August 30, 1999

Karole Ward  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
1325 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922

Dear Ms Ward:

The issue has been raised to establish a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for the Unexploded Ordnance project at the former Camp Beale. This letter is to outline the steps we propose to evaluate the need for a RAB.

While preparing the Community Relations Plan, I found little interest in a RAB. The lack of interest could be due to a lack of understanding about the function of a RAB. We are planning several activities to educate community leaders and the public about the role of a RAB.

***These activities are as follows:***

1. We will be holding two public meetings/open houses on September 22 and 23 in Penn Valley and Wheatland. The purpose of the public meetings is to describe the project, especially the EE/CA process, and to introduce the team members to the community. There will be a table display with materials showing how a RAB functions and a Corps representative will be available to answer questions from interested persons.
2. On September 28, we will make a presentation to the Nevada County Board of Supervisors introducing the Community Relations Plan. We will describe how a RAB works, and its role in strengthening lines of communication between the Corps and the public.
3. We will be sending out a mailing to about 1,100 property owners, community leaders and other interested persons. The mailing will contain a description of the RAB, and include a questionnaire and application to serve on the RAB.
4. Finally, our web site will contain a description of how a RAB works, and will include a questionnaire and application for the RAB.

I will compile the responses and will present you with a summary and copies of the application forms, most likely by early December. If there is a lively level of interest in forming a RAB, I will present you with a plan and schedule. If the interest is limited, I may recommend another method for informing those persons who do show an interest, such as a more frequent mailing.

Yours truly,

Mary Ann Parker  
Parker Design

# APPENDIX L

## *Membership Application*

### **Camp Beale Ordnance & Explosive Cleanup Project** *Restoration Advisory Board*

**Duties and responsibilities:** The Camp Beale Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is being formed. This board has the goal of serving as a link between the community and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concerning the Restoration Program at the the former Camp Beale. Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) members review and comment on restoration activities and technical documents, and are expected to facilitate the two-way exchange of information and/or concerns between the Corps and the general community and civic organizations.

Board members serve a two-year term. Priority for RAB membership will be given to local individuals who are affected by restoration activities at Camp Beale.

The RAB will be composed of representatives from the Corps and members from the community. The committee will be co-chaired by the Corps Project Manager and a community board member. The community RAB members will be selected by a volunteer selection committee composed of community members.

**Selection committee is being formed:** Are you willing to serve on the selection committee for the RAB? (This involves selecting RAB committee members from individuals who have applied for membership. Anyone on the selection committee will not serve on the RAB committee itself.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

Would you be willing to be considered for membership on the Camp Beale Restoration Advisory Board?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, please complete this application form.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

- |                                                        |                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community member              | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental group (which?) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Property owner                | <input type="checkbox"/> Civic organization (which?) _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Former employee of Camp Beale | <input type="checkbox"/> Business (which?) _____            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I live near the Camp Beale    | <input type="checkbox"/> Public agency (which?) _____       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I work near Camp Beale        | <input type="checkbox"/> Other) _____                       |

Briefly state why you would like to be considered for membership on the RAB.

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Have you had experience working as a member of a diverse group with common goals? If so, please describe.

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Are you interested in being considered for the community co-chairperson position on the RAB?

☐

Yes

☐

No

By submitting this signed application, you acknowledge that you are aware of the two year time commitment associated with this appointment and agree to work cooperatively with other RAB members, without compensation, to ensure the efficient and effective use of RAB resources.

Applicant signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please submit applications no later than September 1, 1999 to:

Karole Ward, Project Manager  
US Army Corps of Engineers  
1325 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95814-2922  
(916) 557-5379 Fax (916) 557-7865

# Community Environmental Concerns Survey

*The former Camp Beale has been approved for ordnance investigation and clean-up by the Department of Defense under their Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.*

**We want your input!** Even if you do not wish to serve on the Camp Beale Restoration Advisory Board, your questions and concerns are important to us. You may be able to participate in the restoration process in other meaningful ways. Please take a moment to complete this survey, and return it to:

Karole Ward, Project Manager

US Army Corps of Engineers, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95814-2922



(916) 557-5379

Fax (916) 557-7865

What concerns do you have about environmental issues at Camp Beale?

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How do you think the Camp Beale project could best involve community members in the environmental decision-making process?

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What kind of environmental information would be most useful to you?

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How often would you like to receive updated information about environmental activities?

---

Please identify your affiliation(s):

☐

Business

☐

Former Camp Beale employee

☐

Community member

☐

Civic organization

☐

I live near Camp Beale

☐

Public agency

☐

Environmental group

☐

Property owner

☐

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Please include any other comments:

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---

**Optional**

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

# APPENDIX M Department of Toxic Substances Control Comments & Responses

*Celeste Albanez, Public Participation Specialist*  
California Environmental Protection Agency  
Department of Toxic Substances Control  
400 P Street  
Sacramento, CA

## COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FORMER CAMP BEALE ORDNANCE & EXPLOSIVE CLEANUP PROJECT COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN, JUNE 1999

Dear Ms. Ward:

I have received and reviewed the above referenced document. As you will see, I have written extensive comments as they relate to the deficiency of the document in that guidance was not followed when writing this plan, the questionnaire, or scheduling interviews. Due to the lack of coordination with DTSC during the development phase of the Plan, the Plan is lacking in several areas and I will not be able to sign-off on the the document in its current draft form. If you have any questions or need additional clarification to any comment, I would be happy to discuss them with you.

Celeste Albanez,  
Public Participation Specialist, DTSC

1. The method of binding used in this document is inappropriate for a document that will be viewed by several people in an information repository. The pages of the document that I have viewed are already falling apart out of the binding as I turn the pages.

**Response:** *The problem described indicates your document was exposed to extreme heat that melted the binding.*

**2. Page 1, paragraph 1.**

"The Community Relations Plan is a key part of that effort, outlining opportunities for the community to learn about the become involved in the project." This sentence inaccurately describes what the CRP's purpose is. The purpose of the CRP is to formally document community concerns regarding the project and to identify specific public participation activities which will be implemented to ensure the community is involved in the decision making process. Please change this sentence to accurately reflect the goal of the Plan.

**Response:** *The original sentence emphasized the importance that the Corps has placed on the Community Relations Plan and its efforts to help the community understand and participate in the former Camp Beale investigation. The revised draft now also includes language from the EPA guidance. (page 1, paragraph 1).*

**3. Page 1, paragraph 3.**

The Chapters identified in this paragraph are not consistent with the requirements of CERCLA guidance for a CRP or DTSC's requirements as outlined in the Public Participation Policy and Procedures Manual. The correct layout for the CRP should be as follows: Chapter I Introduction and a BRIEF description of the site history. This should also include a history of past community concerns and community involvement at the site. Currently, community concerns are addressed last in this document which is not acceptable.

Chapter II should discuss, in detail all concerns identified during the community interviews.

Chapter III should describe the community relations strategy that has been developed and will be used for this particular site.



Chapter IV should discuss the specific activities that the Army Corps of Engineers has committed to conduct to meet the objectives of the plan as described in the strategy section of Chapter III. The CRP should be concluded with Appendices. Any additional information that the Army Corps would like to place in the CRP is not essential to the plan and should be added in an Appendix.

**Response:** *Page 700-20-3 of the DTSC Public Participation Policy and Procedures Manual notes that “the outline provided should be considered when writing the plan and that project staff should ensure that the plan contains these elements.” The EPA guidance, Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, Appendix B describes this order as a “suggested format.”*

*The draft CRP does contain all the required plan elements per the state and federal guidance documents. The draft plan goes beyond these federal and state requirements in both the strategies and site description. The expanded site description acquaints the regulators and other readers with the importance of the community and the project. It also makes a more interesting and thus more readable document for the community, facilitating an understanding and stake in the investigation.*

*To emphasize its importance, the Corps has now made the community relations program section Chapter II. This Chapter describes all community concerns known to date and contains 7 objectives for community relations and 14 substantive strategies to address these concerns and objectives.*

**4. Page 1, paragraph 3.**

I do not believe it is grammatically correct for a piece of land to "experience" development. Please change the wording here.

**Response:** *Wording has been changed.*

**5. Page 2, first paragraph.**

This paragraph discusses the strategy for community relations before any of the concerns of the community members are even discussed. This is putting the cart before the horse. How is the reader to know if this strategy is consistent with the needs of the community when the reader doesn't even know what the concerns are yet? As stated in comment number 3,

this plan should be rewritten following the guidance as described here in these comments as well as guidance written in "Community Relations in Superfund, A Handbook" and DTSC's Public Participation Policy and Guidance Manual.

**Response:** *Page 1, paragraph 3 in Chapter I Introduction summarizes community concerns. A full description of these concerns is found in the Chapter titled Community Relations Program which now follows the Introduction as Chapter II. See response to DTSC comment #3 regarding format requirements.*

**6. Page 2, third paragraph.**

"Public outreach will be coordinated with the technical investigation and will be responsive to citizen concerns." I think it is confusing to make a statement such as this without the supporting information. Again, comment No. 3 addresses the need to rewrite the document so that the pertinent information as it relates to the communities needs and the Corps commitment to fulfill those needs are addressed first. I also believe it is confusing to refer to Chapter 5, three separate times, within 2 half pages of information to explain that the information that the reader needs is explained elsewhere in the document.

**Response:** *The community concerns as they are known to date regarding the project were summarized in the Introduction on page 1 and are followed by the Corps' seven objectives for its community relations strategy to address these concerns (page 2). Again, the Corps' community relations program now follows in Chapter II and describes in more detail these concerns and the strategy.*

**7. Page 3, last paragraph.** The information that the project is in the study phase and is setting priorities for field investigations doesn't fit here. It doesn't fit with the title of the chapter either. Additionally, reference is made several times in the document that the "public communication program" will be adapted as the project moves forward. I can appreciate the Corps' flexibility in its willingness to change the Plan if further needs are identified by the community, however, CERCLA guidance clearly states that a "Community Relations Plan" be developed which includes a community relations strategy and a schedule of community relations activities. The guidance also states that this plan must be completed prior to remedial investigation.

**Response:** The title of this Chapter is Introduction. This Chapter summarizes both the plan and the investigation and how they are connected. The last paragraph of the Introduction has been expanded to describe the current stages of the Camp Beale investigation and how communicating with the public will be a key part of each stage of the investigation. Again, the chapter on the community relations program (Chapter 2) now follows the Introduction so the reader is then acquainted with the community needs/concerns and the Corps' strategy to address them. This draft plan does meet CERCLA guidance and its community relations strategy goes well beyond the state and federally required activities.

Schedule information can be found on the web at **Campbeale.com**, and in print media.

In the past I have asked that all materials having to do with community relations follow the verbiage that is used in CERCLA guidance in order for consistency. The Corps had previously agreed to this. Please restrict the verbiage throughout the document to "Community Relations Plan," "community relations," or "public participation."

**Response:** Changes made.

**8. Page 4, first paragraph.**

This section should also indicate that there are also applicable State laws with which compliance is mandatory.

**Response:** Change made.

**9. Page 5, paragraphs 2 and 3.**

The information on the NCP is confusing in that it is not clear how it fits into the process. Figure 1 does not demonstrate how or why the NCP fits into the big picture as a law or regulation, the title of this section.

**Response:** This regulatory background section contains an EPA description of the NCP and it has also been expanded.

**10. Page 5, 2.2.**

In the first line, the word Use should be Used.

**Response:** *Section has been rewritten and typo has been corrected.*

**11. Page 6.**

First block states "property discovery." Is discovery the proper term to use in this scenario? This makes it sound like the Army Corps had no knowledge of this property and suddenly "discovered" the bombing ranges when doing a search or investigation.

**Response:** *The diagram describes the Corps' overall process for non-time-critical removals at FUDS sites. Chapter 5 describes how these steps are being applied at the former Camp Beale investigation.*

The block, third bullet. This sentence would read better if "administrative record" was named first, then the information repository.

**Response:** *Change made.*

**12. Page 7, Range Rule.**

This paragraph is very confusing in that technical terms such as "range assessment" and "site specific accelerated response" and "administrative closeout phase" are used without explanation. If the range rule is to be part of the process, then it should be included in the process flowchart on page 6. Otherwise, the public will not understand how and when this fits into the big picture.

**Response:** *The discussion on range rule has been deleted since the rule has not been finalized.*

**13. Page 8, Community Relations.**

The intro to this chapter states that this section describes the laws and regulations that govern the Corps' environmental restoration of Camp Beale. Given this information, this section should have more complete information on the public participation requirements of CERCLA and the California Health and Safety Code,

**Response:** *References have been made.*

**20, Chapter 6.8.**

It is also not clear why this section would explain the requirements for an emergency or removal action of less than six months if it doesn't apply to this project.

**Response:** This section echoes CERCLA and the NCP in summarizing the different responses to releases of hazardous substances, and then describes the non-time critical removal -- the response at the former Camp Beale. Emergency removals are described because they could occur at any hazardous site.

**21.** Two of the documents in the second paragraph are incorrectly named. They should be as follows: *Department of Toxic Substances Control Public Participation Policy and Procedures Manual*; *USEPA Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*.

**Response:** These guidance documents were correctly listed in the References (Appendix J) and their full names have been added to this Chapter.

**14. Page 9.**

The map on page 9 is of poor quality. It is fuzzy, as if it was faxed. Please replace with an original or delete since there is another map of better quality on page 16.

**Response:** Map has been replaced.

**15. Page 12.**

The picture of Sacramento on this page is nice, but I don't feel it is relevant or applicable in a CRP for Camp Beale in Yuba and Nevada Counties. Please delete. Pictures relevant to the military or military activities would be more appropriate.

**Response:** Picture has been deleted

Same comment applies to the picture on page 13. The goal of the chapter is discuss the community and its current demographics. It appears this chapter is very lengthy in describing the history of the area as opposed to the actual current community information which is hidden in the back of the chapter.

**Response:** See response to DTSC comment #3 on the value of an in-depth description of a site. Also the historical section has been condensed.

**16. Page 13, Rise of Agriculture.**

This paragraph is confusing in that the paragraph begins with the year 1861, then jumps to 1853, jumps to one century later, then reverts back to 1880. It would be easier to comprehend if the information was presented chronologically.

***Response:** This paragraph has been rewritten to describe events in chronological order.*

**17. Page 14,**

Information listed under 1949. This information is unclear. I'm not sure what the significance or importance of this information is. How is this information helpful to the stakeholders?

***Response:** See response to DTSC comment #3 on the value of an in-depth description of a site. Quotation: From the Stone Age to the Space Age: a History of Camp Beale, by Coy F. Cross II, Ph.D.*

**18. Page 15, first paragraph, first sentence.**

The first sentence is an incomplete sentence.

***Response:** Sentence has been rewritten but was complete in its original version.*

**19. Page 15, first paragraph, last sentence.**

I don't believe it is grammatically correct for WWII to "see" personnel.

***Response:** Wording changed.*

**20. Page 17, Section 3.3.**

The word "confluence" may not be understood by the general public. Please either define, or find a more common word to use in its place.

***Response:** Another word is used.*

**21. Page 19, Section 3.4, Third line.**

The sentence that begins "Camp Beale lies..." is incorrect. The sentence reads that Beale AFB is the home of the SR71 when it is not. Beale AFB currently houses the U2 and the KC135 refueller. Aside from the error in

technical data, I don't feel this information is appropriate in this paragraph. It has nothing to do with "Cultural Resources."

**Response:** *The reference to SR71 was removed; however, Beale AFB and the SR71 holds a prominent place in both the area's historical documents and county brochures, It is the top government employer and is known today by all residents. It was and is a key part of the area's culture.*

**22. Page 20, second paragraph.**

What is the meaning of "Settlers placer?" Is there a word missing here?

**Response:** *"Placer" is a term for mining gold.*

**23. Page 20, third paragraph.**

In the sentence which begins "Chinook Salmon...", the words "in the" should be replaced with the word "on" before Beale AFB.

**Response:** *Sentence has been rewritten.*

**24.** For consistency throughout the document, the picture on page 20 should have a caption identifying the bird.

**Response:** *Captions has been placed under photo.*

**25. On page 21, Section 4.1.**

The third sentence describes what unexploded ordnance is. On page 21, three paragraphs after the first paragraph, again, UXO is described, but this time includes several more items in the list. This section should be rewritten so that only one sentence in one paragraph describes UXO with a complete listing of items that may be considered UXO.

**Response:** *Section has been rewritten. It also describes how ordnance becomes unexploded ordnance.*

**26. Page 22, last sentence.**

Please include a page number where Figure 4 can be found since it is several pages prior to this page. Most people look forward in a document to find figures that are referred to in the text.

**Response:** Page number for Figure 4 has been included

**27. Page 24, third star, last sentence.**

Stating that the site is inspected to confirm that it no longer poses a problem is very ambiguous. Adding the words "including regulatory agency review" clouds the statement. Who is going to conduct an inspection? Does "no longer pose a problem" mean complete clearance certification of the land? This sentence needs to be rewritten or deleted from this section and a clear statement should be made as what will happen after the work on the site is completed.

**Response:** Original language comes from Corps document on FUDS. Sentence has been deleted.

**28. Page 25, first paragraph.**

Stating that the Corps has developed a community relations program because of high community interest is only half true. Please include in this section that public participation and/or community relations is a requirement of CERCLA as well as state law.

**Response:** Addition has been made.

**29. Page 25, Section 5.1.**

Stating that the Corps has interviewed over 400 property owners is misleading in that Appendix D only reflects that 5 residents were actually interviewed for this CRP. Exaggerating the numbers of residents interviewed compromises the integrity of the document. Please change this statement so that it is accurate.

**Response:** The Corps has talked with over 400 property owners as part of its efforts to obtain needed access to land for conducting the investigation. This has been clarified in the section on community concerns and real estate (Chapter II, page 5)

**30. Page 25, Section 5.1.**

The second paragraph indicates that two public meetings were held in addition to the two open houses. I was not aware that two public meetings were held, only the two open houses. Please indicate when and where these meetings were held as is done with the open houses.



***Response:** Original wording did not indicate two public meeting were held in addition to the open houses. This section was revised to describe where and when the two public meetings, conducted as open houses, were held.*

### **31 Page 26, Community concerns.**

This section is very weak. With 22 questions on the interview questionnaire, there should be a significant amount of dialogue, analysis and discussion of the responses (more than 4 double spaced paragraphs).

Responses from each question or groups of questions should be discussed and evaluated for its impact on the overall community relations program the Corps is developing.

Having only interviewed 5 residents is inadequate and unacceptable for a project of this nature and size.

During our previous meeting I expressed my concerns over the "Proposed interview list and the proposed interview questions. The proposed interview list contains a list of 38 residents yet only 5 residents were interviewed. I was led to believe that a substantial number of residents were to be interviewed. Additionally, I was not notified when the interviews with the residents were conducted, as I had specifically requested. My requests to be kept involved in the process was so that I might assist in the development of plan rather than be brought in solely during the review segment. Section 2.2.1 of the Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, states the following: "EPA or State staff must conduct the interviews with affected residents and community leaders to determine their level of interest in the site, major concerns and issues, and information needs." This is CERCLA guidance for CRP interviews.

Because guidance was not followed and I was uninformed as to when the majority of the interviews were held, I cannot specifically speak to the validity or accuracy of the community concerns as they are summarized in this document. I can, however, reiterate my concerns that this chapter should be the "main attraction" and most substantial chapter of the Plan, and that the information as currently presented is incomplete. I am requesting that a minimum of 20 additional residents be interviewed, face to face, in order to present a more complete Plan that reflects the interests and concerns of the residents as well as the officials and other

organizations. The views of the adjacent landowners should be well represented in the plan. I would like to be informed of these interviews well in advance so that I can arrange my schedule so that I can attend the interviews.

**Response:** *We respect that DTSC has special guidelines for public participation that are different from federal requirements and would welcome and encourage any independent actions on the part of DTSC that would aid them in satisfying those guidelines.*

*The development of a Community Relations Plan within an active and concerned community includes a series of interviews with interested individuals to identify areas of greatest concern. Since early 1998, the Corps and its contractors have hosted two public meetings, held meetings with local groups and organizations, and participated in over 400 telephone conversations with property owners concerning the former Camp Beale. Although interested, very few of the people contacted were familiar with the scope and process of restoration of former defense sites, or the investigation of unexploded ordnance.*

*The strategy developed for this Community Relations Plan focused on building an information network for the community. This included identifying community providers of information--civic leaders, individuals that previously expressed interest in the project, realtors, and environmental groups--then developing a relationship for communicating with them. This began by the Corps supplying them with basic information about the project, meeting or talking with their representatives. Follow up calls soliciting their concerns were made, encouraging them to contact the Corps with additional questions or comments, and giving them a commitment that the Corps will provide them with information about the project as it develops.*

*The DTSC public participation specialist, and project manager were invited to participate in interview/presentation process.*

**32. Page 27, first star bullet.**

It is more appropriate to state that Beale AFB is an "active" military installation, rather than saying it is "current."

**Response:** *Change made.*

**33. Page 30, third star bullet.**

I don't understand the concept of "Integrated series of print materials that is easily accessible to the public." How will it be easily accessible? How is this different from fact sheets or newsletters? Please clarify the information in this section or delete

***Response:** Information has been clarified. Baseline information will be developed and can be reused and adapted for different audiences. It can also be modified and expanded as the investigation proceeds. Using the same graphics and similar color for the various outreach materials, the project has an identify that can be easily recognized by the community.*

**34. Page 31, third star bullet.**

What is a speakers bureau and how does it differ from the public meetings, information phone line, central contact/spokesperson, and liaison with the community? These seem as though they are very similar methods of obtaining information on the project.

Please clarify the bullet or delete.

***Response:** Bullet has been clarified. A group of experts on the former Camp Beale will be designated and available to speak as requested by the community.*

**35. Page 31, Response to Comments.**

This bullet indicates that the Corps will respond in writing to "substantive" comment made by the public. Who will decide whether a comment is "substantive" or not? Why won't all comments be addressed? If a community member took the time to prepare comments to a document, these comments should be addressed.

***Response:** The Corps intends to address all comments, so a change in the text was made; however, the requirement to respond to significant comments is found in the National Contingency Plan Section 300.415 (m)(2)(iii) and described on page 2 of the EPA Guidance.*

Secondly, this is the last bullet under the heading of strategies. I do not

see a discussion of Restoration Advisory Board in this section. As previously mentioned, this CRP does not fully discuss the responses of the community with regard to the RAB questions as listed in the questionnaire. At a minimum, this Plan should discuss the RAB and the community's response to questions regarding the RAB and their interest or lack thereof in forming a RAB.

**Response:** *Recommendations for a RAB have been submitted in the form of a letter to the project manager, Karole Ward, located in Appendix K*

**36. Page 33.**

The titles of Project Officer and Project Manager are both used on this page. This person or people should be identified by name and phone number. The paragraphs should also be clarified. It is very confusing to read the duties of each when they are mixed in the same paragraph.

**Response:** *Changes made; only the project manager is noted.*

**37. Page 34, second paragraph.**

The DTSC PPS is also a liaison with the community. Please include this in the paragraph. In a CRP, the community interest is the main concern, making it essential to include the name and contact number of the public contact person.

**Response:** *Change made as noted.*

**38. Page 34, 5.6**

Is some information missing here? When, where and how will the community be given the schedule. Does the term "community" include absentee owners? Does community mean directly affected landowners or stakeholders of the project? Please clarify and add a period at the end of the sentence.

**Response:** *Several methods for providing schedule information will be used: project web site; newsletters, announcements, and mailings. Several local groups have agreed to distribute project information.*

**39. Page 34, Matrix of Responsibilities.**

This table is incomplete. With the passage of SB 47, the reenactment of DTSC's environmental law, there is a significant increase in public participation that is not reflected in the matrix. I can provide you with the public participation requirements if you do not have them.

**Response:** *The Community Relations Program for Camp Beale was started before the adoption of SB 47, thus some of the requirements like a community baseline survey may not be applicable at this site. Further, DTSC Guidelines for implementing the public participation procedures of SB 47 have also not been issued. Many of SB 47 requirements, like a public participation work plan, providing opportunities for the public to participate in the decision-making process, fact sheets, public meetings and response in writing to comments of persons affected by the action, are already part of the former Camp Beale Community Relations Plan.*

**40. Appendix A indicates three Project Managers.**

The Plan should indicate which Project Manager is being referred to in section 5.5. The Project Officer should also be identified. My name, address and phone number should be listed in this section.

**Response:** *DTSC PPS has been added. There is no project officer.*

**41. Page 36.**

The legend indicates that DTSC is a Contractor, and not a Regulator. Please correct this. The graphic also does not indicate the Project Officer. Please add the Project Officer.

**Response:** *Designation for DTSC changed.*

**42. Appendix D.**

This appendix should include the names of every person of who was interviewed for the plan with their address and affiliation with the exception of the residents.

**Response:** *“Appendix C Key Contacts” includes address and affiliation of interviewees other than residents. Designations in Appendix C changed for residents.*

#### **43. Appendix D.**

The questionnaire included in this plan is not the list of questions that the contractor and I agreed upon using.

***Response:** The last review and request for changes to questionnaire were made. Any omissions were unintentional.*

#### **44. Appendix G Whom to Call.**

The title of this section should be renamed so that it is clear that this is not a complete list of project contacts.

***Response: Response:** Change made as noted.*

#### **45. Appendix H Information Repositories.**

This section should include the days and hours of operation, a point of contact and phone numbers.

***Response:** Change made as noted.*

**46.** According to DTSC's Public Participation Policy and Procedure Manual, February 1997, the CRP must be approved by the PPS (Public Participation Specialist from DTSC) prior to implementation. A signature line must be included on the cover page of the Plan for the PPS's signature. Please incorporate a signature line for DTSC's PPS on the cover page of the CRP.

***Response:** Change made as noted.*

### ***Comments: Dave Price, Project Manager, DTSC***

**1.** Department of Defense (DoD), by nature of its mandate by SARA Section 211 to DoD, established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). DoD, including the Corps, through DERP, is required to conform to CERCLA, including Sections 120 and 121 (which includes Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) i.e., other federal laws and more stringent state environmental laws). The first paragraph leads the reader to understand that the Camp Beale hazardous waste cleanup will comply with all applicable federal laws and regula-

tions, etc. There is no statement regarding that applicable state laws and regulations will be complied with also. This issue should be clarified as ARARs will be need to be addressed at this site.

***Response:*** *Section revised to include all applicable state laws and regulations.*

2. Range Rule Clarification of why Camp Beale may be subject to the DoD proposed Range Rule should be added. As a citation is referred to in the text, it sounds like it is a Rule, the reader may not know that the rule has not yet been made into law or regulation yet.

***Response:*** *The section on the proposed range rule has been deleted since it has not yet been finalized.*